



BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior **JUSTIFICATIONS**

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2016

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees.

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TAB – Overview of the FY 2016 Budget

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Overview of the 2016 President's Budget

Total 2016 Budget Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority	2014 Actual*	FY 2015 Enacted	2016 Request	Changes from the 2015 (+/-)
Discretionary	842,479	896,779	805,495	-91,284
Mandatory	0	0	0	0
Total Appropriation	842,479	896,779	805,495	-91,284
<i>FTE</i>	<i>3,584</i>	<i>3,669</i>	<i>3,669</i>	<i>+0</i>
Wildland Fire Management Cap Adjustment	0	0	+200,000	+200,000
TOTAL with CAP ADJUSTMENT			1,005,495	+108,716

**Note: The 2014 actual level reflects the repayment of \$21.6 million to NPS, BLM and FWS for funds borrowed in 2013.*

The 2016 Budget proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, to establish a new budget framework for the Wildland Fire Management program that is designed to provide stable funding for fire suppression, while minimizing the adverse impacts of fire transfers on the budgets of other fire and non-fire programs. In this proposed new budget framework, a portion of the funding need for suppression response is funded within the discretionary spending limits and a portion is funded in an adjustment to those limits. Specifically, 70 percent of the 10-year suppression average is requested within the discretionary budget caps. The remaining identified suppression funding need is provided in the requested budget cap adjustment. This request does not increase overall discretionary spending, as it would reduce the ceiling for the existing disaster relief cap adjustment by an equivalent amount as is provided for wildfire suppression operations.

The 2016 President's budget for the discretionary Department-wide Wildland Fire Management (WFM) program is \$805.5 million. This is a decrease of \$91.3 million from the FY 2015 enacted level. As reflected in the table above, a cap adjustment of \$200.0 million is also requested in 2016. Including the budget cap adjustment, a total of \$1,005.5 million would be

available for the Wildland Fire Management program, an increase of \$108.7 million over the 2015 enacted level.

In previous years, the budget request for suppression funding has been based on the 10-year average of inflation-adjusted suppression obligations, with the total funding split between the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund and this appropriation. The 2016 budget request proposes an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits as a new approach for responsibly budgeting for wildland fire suppression to minimize the risk of fire transfers and provide more stability and certainty of funding to other programs to invest in critical forest and rangeland management needs. The Budget proposes base level funding of 70 percent of the 10-year average of suppression costs to be funded within the discretionary cap. The proposed cap adjustment would fund the remaining identified need for Suppression. The base level of funds ensures that the cap adjustment is only used for the most severe fire activity since it is one percent of the fires that results in 30 percent of the costs. In FY 2016, 70 percent of the 10-year average is \$268.6 million. The amount requested in the cap adjustment equals the difference between the total amount of suppression expenditures projected for the fiscal year, based on the Outyear Forecast developed by the U.S. Forest Service's Southern Research Station, and the 70 percent of the 10-year suppression average that is requested within the discretionary budget caps. For 2016, the request for the budget cap adjustment is \$200.0 million. The Budget discontinues use of the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund. The DOI and Forest Service wildland fire management programs will continue to strengthen oversight and accountability of suppression spending and use risk management principles to guide decision-making at the strategic, program, and operational levels.

The FY 2016 budget funds fire prevention, readiness, 70 percent of the 10-year average fire suppression cost related to wildfire response, a resilient landscape program, post-fire rehabilitation, policy, planning, and oversight activities performed by the Department's land management agencies, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Office of Wildland Fire. The program strives to achieve a cost-effective, technically efficient, and scientifically grounded fire management program that safely meets resource management goals. In doing so, every effort is made to efficiently and effectively control the total cost of wildland fire preparedness and wildfire response, and minimize damage or loss to natural and cultural resources in accordance with the Department's strategic goals. The guiding principles and priorities of the WFM are to safely and effectively respond to wildfires, promote fire-adapted communities, and create fire-resilient landscapes through direct program activities and strong Federal, State, and local collaboration.



Other funding changes within the FY 2016 WFM budget include:

- Preparedness – a program increase of \$2.0 million for a contracted resource obligation system, and a program reduction of \$2.0 million for a one-time increase provided in 2015 to purchase replacement engines;
- Fire Risk Management activity – establishing the Fire Risk Management activity to better align the complementary Fuels Management and Resilient Landscapes programs
 - Fuels Management – a realignment of \$17.7 million, of which only \$7.7 million was provided specifically for fuels management activities by Congress in 2015, to the complementary Resilient Landscapes program;
 - Resilient Landscapes – program established at a total of \$30.0 million; \$17.7 million, of which \$10 million was provided specifically for resilient landscapes activities by Congress in 2015, is a transfer from the Fuels Management subactivity with an additional \$12.3 million program change.
- Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) – a program increase of \$935,000;
- Facilities Construction and Maintenance – a program increase of \$3.9 million; and
- Fixed Costs Increases –fixed cost increases of \$6.7 million.

Secretarial Initiatives

Strengthening Tribal Nations

The WFM program request continues to fund \$10 million to strengthen the Tribal resource management landscape restoration efforts by use of Fuels Management funding on reserved treaty rights lands. Additionally, within the Preparedness program an increase in funding received in 2015 for Tribal managed firefighting organizations and Tribal workforce development is included within this request.

Engaging the Next Generation

The 2016 request proudly includes funding to support continued use of four Veteran's crews for firefighting and fuels management projects. These crews provide the WFM program a highly trained resource while providing an entrance back into the civilian workforce for returning veterans. This is a valuable program for all participants with mutual benefit.

The WFM program annually hires firefighters who provide a great service to the communities in which they live as well as to the larger wildfire response. These young people are provided an opportunity to see the landscape from a different perspective and feel the accomplishment of helping to improve their communities, the associated resources and the larger landscape.

Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources

In support of the Secretarial priority to leverage GIS tools to provide usable and understandable information regarding our landscapes and resources, the WFM program is developing a methodology for developing and allocating budgets for Preparedness and Fuels Management employing common GIS data across the four wildland fire bureaus. The methodology is designed to quantify risk in order to inform the allocation of funding to accomplish the objectives of the Preparedness and Fuels Management programs. The risk will be defined in terms of "expected value acres burned". This is defined as the expected number of acres likely to burn, where priority values exist such as homes, transmission lines and/or habitat for endangered species to name a few. The methodology uses the relationship between wildfire likelihood, intensity and susceptibility. This effort will assist with a common approach to budget allocations across the wildland fire bureau's using spatial data sources as one key component in the analyses.

Sage-grouse Conservation

The Secretarial Order No. 3336 "sets forth enhanced policies and strategies for preventing and suppressing rangeland fire and restoring sagebrush landscapes impacted by fire across the West." The Order emphasizes that protecting, conserving, and restoring the health of the sagebrush-steppe ecosystem and, in particular, Greater sage-grouse habitat, while maintaining safe and efficient operations, is a "critical fire management priority for the Department." The Order states that "allocation of fire management resources and assets before, during, and after wildland fire incidents will reflect this priority, as will investments related to restoration activities." Among other actions, the Department has committed

to developing an enhanced fire prevention, suppression, and restoration strategy. Actions will begin in 2015, and continue thru 2016 and beyond.

The WFM program supports Secretarial Order No. 3336 through management actions in fuels treatments, wildfire operations, and emergency stabilization and rehabilitation related to habitat protection, conservation, and restoration for all species of sage-grouse. Firefighter and public safety continues to be the highest fire management priority; among natural resource objectives, protecting, conserving and restoring sage-grouse habitat is also a high priority. Specific management actions have been identified within the bureau priorities for wildland fire in support of this critical issue.

Science Coordination

The President's Budget continues to promote research and development, scientific investments, and monitoring to best manage the country's natural resources and heritage. Continued and enhanced coordination of science activities across bureaus will be required to achieve the Department's important mission objectives. The 2016 budget facilitates this need by better supporting integrated efforts to achieve resource management outcomes.

The Joint Fire Science program within the WFM program has identified several key areas for investment where coordination with other Department bureaus will leverage results to more effectively achieve mission outcomes. These investments are described in detail on pages 60 and 61.

President's Management Agenda

The Department of the Interior supports the President's Management Agenda to build a better government, one that delivers continually improving results for the American people and renews their faith in government. The WFM program is actively involved in the government-wide effort to bring forward the most promising ideas to improve government effectiveness and efficiency, to spur economic growth, and to promote people and culture. The WFM program supports achievement of the President's Management Agenda objective in these pillars as described below:

Effectiveness

The Department will continue to implement, in partnership with the USFS, an integrated approach to information technology in wildland fire management, with common strategies, investment decisions, and application management to address business requirements in a cost effective manner.

The 2016 request includes a proposal to identify the most effective mechanism to obligate funding for contracted resources ordered during an emergency response. The goal of the proposal is to increase timeliness of recording obligations and increase efficiencies without delaying the emergency response.

Efficiency

The WFM program has developed a five-year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. Each plan provides the projects of greatest need in priority order with focus first on critical health and safety and critical resource protection. In 2016, the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) will continue to provide office space for fire program employees. The BLM, as managing partner, is completing a space consolidation analysis to identify efficiencies to eliminate or reduce leased space.

Government Performance and Results Act

FY 2014-2018 Department of the Interior Strategic Plan

The Department of the Interior FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan provides the framework for the programs and activities that are performed by 10 bureaus and multiple offices, in approximately 2,400 locations throughout the Nation. The Strategic Plan facilitates the integration of programs, the allocation and alignment of resources, and collaboration and coordination with stakeholders to achieve key goals. The plan identifies Departmental mission areas, goals, strategic objectives, and performance measures. It provides strategic direction for the Department and the WFM program.

The WFM program is within Mission Area 1 of the Strategic Plan: “Celebrating and Enhancing America’s Great Outdoors.” The DOI bureaus implement strategies to mitigate the effects of wildfire and restore burned acres damaged by fire, support communities that are at high risk from wildfire by assisting in the development of wildfire action plans, and effectively use capabilities to respond quickly when fire strikes. The DOI program strives to achieve an effective WFM program that meets resource and safety objectives, while minimizing the cost of suppression and damage to resources.

Ensuring resilient landscapes and fire-adapted communities depends on the implementation of a broad-based, intergovernmental, collaborative, and national cohesive strategy to better address the mounting challenges of escalating fire behavior, increased risk to responders, greater home and property losses, and increased threats to communities.

The Strategic Plan identifies three supporting performance measures to demonstrate and evaluate progress in achieving the national goals to restore and maintain resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, and respond to wildfires.

2016 Performance Summary

The DOI WFM program has been aligning programs and budgets to implement the intergovernmental National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, a science-based, innovative, and collaborative approach to mitigating wildfire risk. The Strategy was developed in 2014 by Federal, State, Tribal and non-governmental partners. Three supporting performance measures were developed to demonstrate and evaluate progress in achieving the national goals to restore and maintain resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, and respond to wildfires.

In addition to the performance measures identified in the Strategic Plan, additional supporting indicators are maintained by the WFM program and are also shown on the following pages.

TAB – Goal Performance Table

Goal #1: Protect America's Landscapes

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016	Long-Term Target 2019
<i>Strategy #3: Manage wildland fire for landscape resiliency, strengthen the ability of communities to protect against fire, and provide for public and firefighter safety in wildfire response.</i>									
Percent of DOI-managed landscape areas that are in a desired condition as a result of fire management objectives. (SP)	A	35.9% (160,788,793/ 447,806,489)	36.1% (161,820,333/ 447,806,489)	35.7% (160,066,449/ 447,806,489)	36.0% (161,237,140/ 447,806,489)	35.9% (160,676,300/ 447,806,489)	35.9% (160,912,775/ 447,806,489)	0.03%	38.3% (171,310,000/ 447,806,489)
Percent of DOI-managed treatments that reduce risk to communities that have a wildland fire mitigation plan. (SP)	A	89.8% (2,648/ 2,949)	93.9% (2,736/ 2,914)	75.6% (1,597/ 2,113)	68.47% (1,655/ 2,417)	68.1% (1,137/ 1,670)	89.3% (2,090/ 2,340)	+21.2%	96% (2,875/ 3,000)
Percent of wildfires on DOI-managed landscapes where the initial strategy (ies) fully succeeded during the initial response phase. (SP)	A	97% (7,527/7,770)	97% (9,175/9,454)	98% (6,330/6,482)	97% (5,593/5,757)	97% (7,370/7,600)	97% (6,910/7,110)	0%	99% (6,525/6,600)
<i>Note: New performance measures were established in 2014. Implementation of these measures begins in 2015; a baseline was extrapolated from historical data.</i>									

<i>Other Significant Fire Program Measures</i>									
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016	Long-Term Target 2019
Number of high-priority acres treated in the WUI	A	705,274	733,871	471,866	688,742	558,763	580,400	21,637	530,000
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class (WUI & Non-WUI)	A	WUI 169,032 Non-WUI 65,582 Total 234,614	WUI 231,795 Non-WUI 102,344 Total 334,139	WUI 191,780 Non-WUI 74,139 Total 265,919	WUI 276,020 Non-WUI 78,390 Total 354,410	WUI 226,299 Non-WUI 60,600 Total 286,899	WUI 185,500 Non-WUI 63,100 Total 248,600	Total -38,299	WUI 215,000 Non-WUI 83,000 Total 298,000
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class per million dollars of gross investment (WUI & non-WUI)	A	WUI 922 Non-WUI 358 Total 1,280	WUI 571 Non-WUI 179 Total 750	WUI 1,393 Non-WUI 583 Total 1,931	WUI 1,903 Non-WUI 541 Total 2,444	WUI 1,380 Non-WUI 370 Total 1,749	WUI 1,253 Non-WUI 427 Total 1,680	Total -69	TBD
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class, as a percent of total acres treated (WUI & non-WUI). This is also a long-term measure.	A	WUI 17% Non-WUI 7%, Total 24%	WUI 23% Non-WUI 10% Total 33%	WUI 41%, Non-WUI 43%, Total 41%	WUI 31%, Non-WUI 9%, Total 40%	WUI 32%, Non-WUI 8%, Total 40%	WUI 26%, Non-WUI 9%, Total 35%	Total -5%	TBD
Percentage of all fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index (BUR)	A	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%	-1%	TBD

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016	Long-Term Target 2019
Percent change from the 10-year average in the number of acres burned by unplanned and unwanted wildland fires on Interior lands (BUR)	A	-50% (-1,150,876/ 2,292,899)	37% (865,740/ 2,321,087)	-36% (-897,056/ 2,467,773)	-75% (-1,672,110/ 2,215,775)	18% (367,000/ 2,035,000)	3% (51,000/ 1,984,000)	-15%	0.5% (12,850/ 2,624,332)
Number of treated acres that are identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or other applicable collaboratively developed plans (BUR)	A	660,673	725,154	368,701	472,009	361,200	505,000	+143,800	576,000
Percent of treated acres that are identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or other applicable collaboratively developed plans (BUR)	A	94% (660,673/ 705,274)	99% (725,154/ 733,871)	83% (389,919/ 471,866)	69% (472,009/ 688,742)	65% (361,200/ 558,763)	76% (443,000/ 580,000)	+11%	96% (576,000/ 600,000)
Number of acres in WUI treated per million dollars gross investment (BUR)	A	705,274/ \$164.98 M = 4,275	733,871/ \$132.34 M = 5,545	471,866/ \$130.09 M = 3,627	688,742 / \$127.48 M =5,403	558,763 / 140.7 = 3,971	580,000 / \$ 129.5 = 4,481	+21,237	TBD
Number of treated burned acres that achieve the desired condition (BUR)	A	1,037,658	1,798,822	4,549,230	1,762,666	1,960,000	2,109,000	+149,000	TBD
Percent of treated burned acres that have achieved the desired condition (BUR)	A	97% (1,037,658/ 1,067,892)	88% (1,798,822/ 2,053,270)	87% (4,549,230/ 5,249,050)	90% (1,762,666/ 1,878,026)	89% (1,960,000/ 2,200,000)	87% (2,109,000/ 2,424,000)	-2%	TBD

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016	Long-Term Target 2019
Percent of DOI and USDA acres in good condition (defined as condition class 1)	F	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan Measure, BUR = Fire Program Specific Measure, HPG = High Performance Goal, NA = Long-Term Targets Inappropriate to Determine At This Time, UNK = Prior Data Not Available

Type Codes: C = Cumulative Measure, A = Annual Measure, F = Future Measure

TAB – Cohesive Strategy and Wildland Fire Program Matrix

Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management Crosswalk of the Cohesive Strategy Goals to DOI WFM Subactivities and Programs		
Cohesive Strategy Goal	Contributing WFM Subactivity	Description of Contributing Programs
Respond to Wildfire	Preparedness	Prevention and Education - Proactive analysis of wildfire causes and the administrative, engineering, and enforcement actions taken to reduce the number of human-caused wildfires. Limiting the number of human-caused fires reduces the overall number of wildfires requiring a response.
		Fire Management Planning - Fire Management Plans are created to inventory fuels, fire workload, and management and resource objectives. This analysis and planning process allows fire managers to pre-plan initial and extended attack response to wildfire and provide the most effective and cost efficient response in a timely manner that meets protection and resource management objectives. This process helps fire managers clearly define in advance those areas that require full protection to safeguard values at risk as well as define areas where managing fires for multiple objectives provides the best wildfire response.
		Readiness - The actions taken to ensure a well-equipped and qualified firefighting organization is in place and prepared to respond to wildfires in a timely, effective, and cost efficient manner. Includes the purchase or lease of firefighting equipment, aircraft, and the hiring, training, and qualification of firefighters, fire line supervisors, fire dispatch personnel, logistical support personnel, and fire managers. In addition, this program provides technical staff such as Predictive Services staff that assists in forecasting fire activity changes across the Nation based on fuels, weather trends, and burning indices trends.
	Suppression	Initial and Extended Attack – Wildfire suppression response emphasizes risk-informed wildfire response that takes aggressive suppression actions when required to protect life, property, and other assets at risk. Also minimizes wildfire response actions in areas where risks are reduced and benefits can be derived from managing wildfires to: (1) reduce fuels and future wildfire potential, (2) meet natural and cultural resource management objectives, and/or (3) increase safety by reducing firefighter exposure. Includes the use of government owned equipment and personnel, as well as the mobilization of State and county cooperators, contract personnel, national guard organizations, DOD military personnel, and foreign assistance firefighters.

Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management Crosswalk of the Cohesive Strategy Goals to DOI WFM Subactivities and Programs		
Cohesive Strategy Goal	Contributing WFM Subactivity	Description of Contributing Programs
Respond to Wildfire	Suppression	Fire Severity - The mobilization and pre-positioning of additional firefighting assets in advance of wildfire activity, due to above normal burning conditions or for burning condition outside the normal fire readiness season.
		Emergency Stabilization - This is post-fire response necessary to prevent threats to life and property damage associated with post-fire erosion, flash floods, and debris flows.
	Fire Facilities	Deferred Maintenance and Construction - This program provides the necessary facilities to house firefighters and provide operational centers for wildfire response crews in close proximity to those areas where wildfire activity occurs. This allows timely response to reduce the potential of fires becoming large and expensive.
	Fuels Management	Fuels Treatments – Fuels treatments and activities are designed to improve the integrity and resilience of our forests and rangelands; contribute to community adaptation to fire; and/or improve the ability to safely and appropriately respond to wildfire. Fuels treatments contribute to wildfire response by reducing fuels to change fire behavior characteristics, which may increase wildfire management options.
Fire Adapted Communities	Fuels Management	Mitigation and Education - Educates homeowners and communities about practices that make their homes more fire resistant and fire safe. Promotes a shared responsibility through the creation of defensible space around homes from which firefighters can safely fight wildfires.
		Community Wildfire Protection Plans - Provides assistance to communities to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans that make their communities more resistant to and defensible against wildfires. These plans identify treatment actions to reduce wildfire threats and plan important information such as wildfire evacuation routes in advance of wildfires occurring.
		Fuels Treatments - Provides for specific treatment of fuels adjacent to and within communities to reduce wildfire ignitions, spread, and fire intensity.

Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management Crosswalk of the Cohesive Strategy Goals to DOI WFM Sub activities and Programs		
Cohesive Strategy Goal	Contributing WFM Subactivity	Description of Contributing Programs
Fire Adapted Communities	Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP)	Joint Fire Science Program - Focuses on questions of high priority to fire and fuels managers by conducting roundtables to identify critical issues, and developing science plans to guide integrated research leading to significant deliverables. Research conducted by JFSP has contributed to knowledge in managing fire, fuels and community assistance.
Restore and Maintain Resilient Landscapes	Resilient Landscapes	Landscape Restoration - These treatments are used to restore ecological health and vigor to areas that have seen an ecological decline due to altered fire regimes, other ecological disturbances, or environmental impacts that have disrupted the ecosystem health. These treatments may change species composition, stocking, levels, and reduce the presence of invasive, non-native species. Restoration activities of these areas often make them more resilient to the impacts of wildfires in the future
	Burned Area Rehabilitation	Post-fire Rehabilitation - Post-fire rehabilitation activities strive to rehabilitate areas damaged by fire by stabilizing ecosystems and providing the proper conditions for natural re-vegetation and/or providing the necessary re-vegetation resources so that an ecosystem can progress toward recovery before noxious weeds and introduced species become established. Often introduced species are more flammable and may contribute to future wildfire spread and severity. By creating an environment favorable to rehabilitation this program enhances ecosystem health and makes areas more resilient to future wildfires.

Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management Crosswalk of the Cohesive Strategy Goals to DOI WFM Sub activities and Programs		
Cohesive Strategy Goal	Contributing WFM Subactivity	Description of Contributing Programs
Restore and Maintain Resilient Landscapes	Fuels Management	Mitigation and Education – Provides funding and assistance to communities to mitigate the threat and impact of wildfire. Educates homeowners and communities about practices that make their homes more fire resistant and fire safe. Promotes creation of defensible space around homes from which firefighters can safely fight wildfires.
		Community Wildfire Protection Plans - Provides assistance to communities to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans that make their communities more resistant to and defensible against wildfires. These plans identify treatment actions to reduce wildfire threats and plan important information such as wildfire evacuation routes and emergency shelter locations when a fire occurs.
		Fuels Treatments - Fuels treatments and activities are designed to improve the integrity and resilience of our forests and rangelands; contribute to community adaptation to fire; and/or improve the ability to safely and appropriately respond to wildfire. Fuels treatments adjacent to and within communities are implemented to reduce wildfire spread, fire intensity and damage to communities and their values.

TAB – Budget Tables

Department-Wide Wildland Fire Management
2016 Budgetary Changes at a Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management 14X1125	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2016 President's Budget
Preparedness	281,928	318,970	4,715	-	-	323,685
<i>Fixed Costs</i>			[+4,715]			
<i>Contracted Resource Obligation System</i>					[+2,000]	
<i>Equipment Capitalization</i>					[-2,000]	
Suppression Operations *	285,878	291,657	-		(23,086)	268,571
<i>70% of 10 Year Suppression Average Adjustment</i>					[-23,086]	
<i>2014 FLAME Transfer</i>	50,000					
Fire Risk Management	145,024	164,000	1,992	-	12,287	178,279
Fuels Management	145,024	164,000	1,992	(17,713)	-	148,279
<i>Transfer to new Resilient Landscapes subactivity</i>		[10,000]		[-17,713]		
<i>Fixed Costs</i>			[+1,992]			
Resilient Landscapes	-	-	-	17,713	12,287	30,000
<i>Increase Projects</i>					[+12,287]	
<i>Transfer from Fuels Management subactivity</i>				[+17,713]		
Other Operations **	28,152	30,152	-		4,808	34,960
Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR)	16,035	18,035	-		935	18,970
<i>Increase Projects</i>					[+935]	
Facilities Construction and Maintenance	6,127	6,127	-		3,873	10,000
<i>Address More Projects</i>					[+3,873]	
Joint Fire Science Program	5,990	5,990	-		-	5,990
TOTAL, WILDLAND FIRE APPROPRIATION (Without Section 102 Transfers)	740,982	804,779	6,707	-	(5,991)	805,495

Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management 14X1125	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2016 President's Budget
Appropriation Borrowing Repayment & BAR *	28,500	-	-		-	-
Transfer - Repayment Section 102	(21,600)	-	-		-	-
Other Transfers	2,597	-	-		-	-
TOTAL, WILDLAND FIRE APPROPRIATION (With Transfers)	750,479	804,779	6,707	-	(5,991)	805,495
Appropriation: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve 14X1127	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	Fixed Costs		Program Changes	2016 President's Budget
Suppression Operations	92,000	92,000	-		(92,000)	-
FLAME Transfer to Suppression	(50,000)	-	-		-	-
<i>Program Decrease - Eliminate FLAME Fund account</i>					[-92,000]	
TOTAL, FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND	42,000	92,000	-	-	(92,000)	-
TOTAL, ALL DEPARTMENT WIDE WILDLAND MANAGEMENT (without Cap Adjustment)	792,479	896,779	6,707	-	(97,991)	805,495
Wildland Fire Management Cap Adjustment	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
TOTAL, WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT WITH CAP ADJUSTMENT	792,479	896,779	6,707	-	102,009	1,005,495

* An appropriation of \$28,500 was included in the 2014 Continuing Resolution which included \$21,600 for borrowing repayments and \$6,900 for Burned Area Rehabilitation

** Other Operations included Fuels Management in FY 2014 & FY 2015

Summary of Requirements for Wildland Fire Management Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2014	2015		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2016		Change from 2015 (+/-)	
	Amount	Total FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Wildland Fire Management											
Preparedness	281,928	2,320	318,970	+4,715	+0	+0	+0	2,320	323,685	+0	+4,715
Suppression Operations	285,878	294	291,657	+0	+0	+0	(23,086)	294	268,571	+0	(23,086)
FLAME Transfer	50,000	-	-	+0	+0	+0	+0	-	-	+0	+0
Fire Risk Management											
Fuels Management	145,024	850	164,000	+1,992	(17,713)	+0	+0	850	148,279	+0	(15,721)
<i>Transfer to new Resilient Landscapes subactivity</i>	-	-	[10,000]	+0	[-17,713]	+0	+0	-	-	+0	+0
Resilient Landscapes	-	-	-	+0	+17,713	+0	+12,287	-	30,000	+0	+30,000
<i>Increase Projects</i>	-	-	-	+0	+0	+0	[+12,287]	-	-	+0	+0
<i>Transfer from Fuels Management subactivity</i>	-	-	-	+0	[+17,713]	+0	+0	-	-	+0	+0
Total, Fire Risk Management	145,024	850	164,000	+1,992	+0	+0	+12,287	850	+178,279	+0	+14,279
Other Operations											
Burned Area Rehabilitation	16,035	58	18,035	+0	+0	+0	+935	58	18,970	+0	+935
Fire Facilities	6,127	2	6,127	+0	+0	+0	+3,873	2	10,000	+0	+3,873
Joint Fire Science	5,990	3	5,990	+0	+0	+0	+0	3	5,990	+0	+0
Total, Other Operations	28,152	63	30,152	+0	+0	+0	+4,808	63	+34,960	+0	+4,808
Subtotal, without Transfers	790,982	3,527	804,779	+6,707	+0	+0	(5,991)	3,527	805,495	+0	+716
<i>Appropriation - Borrowing Repayment & BAR</i>	28,500	-	-	-	+0	+0	-	-	-	+0	+0
<i>Transfer - Repayment of Section 102</i>	(21,600)	-	-	-	+0	+0	-	-	-	+0	+0
<i>Other Transfers</i>	2,597	-	-	-	+0	+0	-	-	-	+0	+0
Total Wildland Fire Appropriation	800,479	3,527	804,779	+6,707	+0	+0	(5,991)	3,527	805,495	+0	+716
FLAME Wildland Fire Suppression Operations	92,000	-	92,000	+0	+0	+0	(92,000)	-	-	+0	(92,000)
<i>Transfer to Suppression Operations</i>	(50,000)	-	-	+0	+0	+0	-	-	-	+0	+0
Total, FLAME Fund	42,000		92,000								(92,000)
Total All Department Wide Wildland Fire Management (without Cap Adjustment)	842,479	3,527	896,779	+6,707	-	+0	(97,991)	3,527	805,495	+0	(91,284)
Wildland Fire Management Cap Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	-	+200,000
Total All Department Wide Wildland Fire Management (with Cap Adjustment)	842,479	3,527	896,779	+6,707	-	+0	102,009	3,527	1,005,495	+0	+108,716

Wildland Fire Management
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2015 Total or Change	2015 to 2016 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the 2015 and 2016.	+0	+1,542
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of programmed pay raise increases.	+3,943	+4,881
Seasonal Federal Health Benefit Increase The change reflects changes in the fixed cost portion of the Seasonal Health Benefits Model.	+0	+0
Employer Contribution to FERS The change reflects the directed increase of 0.5% in employer's contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+0	+188
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.	+217	+96
Departmental Working Capital Fund ITT The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services through the Working Capital Fund.	+0	+0
Worker's Compensation Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	+0	+0
Unemployment Compensation Payments The adjustment is for projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.	+0	+0
Rental Payments The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	+2	+0
O&M Increases from Moves out of GSA-Space into Bureau Space In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.	+0	+0

TAB – Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS
Appropriation Language Sheet

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, [hazardous] fuels management activities, *resilient landscapes activities*, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, [\$804,779,000] *\$805,495,000* to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed [\$6,127,000] *\$10,000,000* shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: *Provided*, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: [Provided further, That of the funds provided \$164,000,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction activities, of which \$10,000,000 is for resilient landscapes activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$18,035,000 is for burned area rehabilitation:] *Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$268,571,000 is an amount for wildfire suppression operations to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and \$200,000,000 is additional new budget authority for wildfire suppression operations specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2) of such Act: Provided further*, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for [hazardous] fuels management and resilient landscapes activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such [hazardous] fuels management and resilient landscapes activities, on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of [hazardous] fuels management and resilient landscapes activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109-154), or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts: *Provided further*, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities: *Provided further*, That the

Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite jointly funded wildland fire management programs and projects: *Provided further*, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS
Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management (Including Transfers of Funds)

1. Deletion of the following wording:

[hazardous]

The change to the appropriation language removes the word “hazardous” from the program.

2. Add the following wording:

resilient landscapes activities

Resilient landscapes activities wording was added to be consistent throughout the narrative in referring to fuels management and resilient landscapes together. This reflects their grouping under one activity.

3. Deletion of the following wording:

[Provided further, That of the funds provided \$164,000,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction activities, of which \$10,000,000 is for resilient landscapes activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$18,035,000 is for burned area rehabilitation:]

The language applied to 2015, and does not carry forward in 2016. The proposed change provides more flexibility to the Department in the management of WFM resources.

4. Add the following wording:

Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$268,571,000 is an amount for wildfire suppression operations to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and \$200,000,000 is additional new budget authority for wildfire suppression operations specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2) of such Act:

The Budget amends the Balance Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act to add an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits for wildfire suppression operations. The 2016 budget proposes a new framework for budgeting for wildfire suppression needs in which a portion of the funding need for suppression response is funded within the discretionary spending caps (\$268,571,000) and a portion is funded in a budget cap adjustment (\$200,000,000).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS
Appropriations Language Citations

Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management (Including Transfers of Funds)

Appropriations language and citations:

1. For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, [hazardous] fuels management activities, *resilient landscapes activities*, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, [\$804,779,000] \$805,495,000 to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed [\$6,127,000] \$10,000,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities:

This language provides funding for fire preparedness, suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management, resilient landscapes and rural fire assistance. \$10,000,000 is the maximum for the construction and maintenance of fire facilities.

2. *Provided*, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes:

This language authorizes appropriations to be used to repay treasury accounts and transfers for previous fires and incidents.

3. *Provided further*, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation:

This language allows the Department to feed and house firefighters with this appropriation.

4. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation:

This language provides a no-year appropriation authority for funding targeted for firefighting and mitigation efforts.

5. *Provided further*, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for [hazardous] fuels management and resilient landscapes activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such [hazardous] fuels management and resilient landscapes activities, on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land:

This language allows the Department to enter into procurement mechanisms (contracts, grants, and/or cooperative agreements) for firefighting, fuels management, resilient landscapes activities and training for the benefit of federally held or adjacent lands.

6. *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties:

This language allows the Department to utilize cost-shared cooperative agreements.

7. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of [hazardous] fuels management and resilient landscapes activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109-154), or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts:

This language indicates the Secretary may utilize contracting arrangements with the Youth Conservation Corp., local/private/non-profit entities, small businesses or any other entity that may hire or train a significant percentage (50%) of the project workforce to complete projects.

8. *Provided further*, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein:

This language directs the Department to formulate and distribute guidance in order for field staff to utilize these contracts.

9. *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities:

This language allows the Department to use appropriated funds to reimburse the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation services necessary for compliance to the Endangered Species Act.

10. *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease:

This language allows the Department the ability to enter into leases with local governments for properties necessary to provide firefighting facilities and to provide payment in advance for any construction activities if necessary.

11. *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite jointly funded wildland fire management programs and projects:

This language allows the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to transfer funds up to \$50,000,000 annually between agencies to expedite joint wildland fire management programs or projects.

12. *Provided further*, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions:

This language allows the Departmental wildland fire management personnel and services to be used in support of Federal emergency responses.

13. *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations.

This language allows the Department's wildland fire management personnel and services to be used to assist foreign countries with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, in support of forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities, including technical assistance, education, training and cooperation outside the United States.

TAB – Activity: Wildland Fire Preparedness

Preparedness

Activity: Preparedness						
Subactivity: Preparedness						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Preparedness	281,928	318,970	+4,715	+0	323,685	+4,715
FTE	2,235	2,320		+0	2,320	+0

Note: Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2014 FTE usage.

Summary of 2016 Program Changes for Preparedness

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Contracted Resource Obligation System	+2,000	
• Equipment Capitalization	-2,000	0
TOTAL Program Changes	0	0

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget for the Preparedness program within the WFM program is \$323.7 million with 2,320 FTE. This amount includes \$4.7 million for fixed costs. The request includes two program changes that net to zero.

Contracted Resource Obligation System (+\$2,000/ +0 FTE) – The request includes \$2.0 million to develop a system to obligate funds for ground resources and services (contracted resources) when ordered to respond to an emergency wildfire incident. The current process is not efficient for making these obligations prior to use in an emergency environment. The CROS would use existing software applications to automate the obligation of funds for emergency response contracted ground resources. CROS would improve our emergency wildland fire accounting procedures without delaying response to wildfire incidents.

Equipment Capitalization (-\$2,000/ 0 FTE) – In 2015 the budget included a one-time investment to purchase replacement engines for the Fish and Wildlife Service fire program. This is shown as a reduction to represent no additional investment in this program.

Program Overview

The Preparedness program contributes toward the DOI Strategic Plan's Mission Area #1, Goal #1, and Strategy #3 by managing fire to provide for public and firefighter safety in wildfire response. "*Respond to Wildfires*" is one of three goals identified in the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy). The other two goals are to "*Maintain Resilient Landscapes*" and "*Creating Fire-Adapted Communities*". The WFM Preparedness program provides the capability to effectively and cost-efficiently respond to wildfires to meet protection objectives, and provide for public and firefighter safety.

The WFM mission includes protecting property and natural and cultural resources from the detrimental effects of wildfires while providing for firefighter and public safety. The WFM program funds Preparedness activities on more than 500 million acres of public lands. The Interior bureaus carry out wildfire response in national parks, wildlife refuges and preserves, Indian reservations and tribal lands, and on other public lands. These diverse lands include historic and cultural sites, commercial forests, rangelands, and valuable wildlife habitat, as well as some lands managed by other Federal and State agencies.

Fire prevention, readiness, and wildfire response programs are implemented by Federal fire crews, or through cooperative protection agreements with other Federal and State agencies, through self-governing Tribes, and through contracts with private firms and vendors. The bureaus enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies as well as State, tribal, and local governments to leverage resources and gain efficiency and reduce duplicative efforts. Under these arrangements, protection responsibilities are exchanged and resources are shared. These cooperative agreements help minimize overall protection costs for all parties and build relationships that are essential to development of a cohesive and coordinated response to manage wildfires, which is especially important when fires burn across land ownerships and multiple jurisdictional wildfire response agencies' administrative boundaries.

Wildland fire management activities within the Department are guided by fire management plans. Fire management plans provide the basis for wildland fire Preparedness staffing and equipment. In the planning process consideration is given to planned contributions from interagency-shared resources, required training, wildfire prevention and detection, as well as land use guidance on appropriate response to wildfires to meet management and protection objectives. Deployment of the Department's wildfire prevention and wildfire response resources are based on these fire management plans, considering current year predicted fire activity, and in coordination with interagency fire cooperators, and State and local wildfire protection authorities.

The WFM program enhances the economic efficiency of managing preparedness resources by pooling DOI's financial resources to provide national-shared fire management resources that are collectively identified through national interagency coordination and collaboration. Such resources include retardant dropping air tankers, retardant bases, lead planes, interagency hotshot crews, smokejumpers, large transport planes, and technical predictive services and meteorological support staffs. In addition to the program's permanent, career-seasonal, and temporary firefighting positions, program management resources include permanent and career-seasonal professional staffs that provide leadership, coordination,

program planning, dispatch, warehouse, and other support and logistical functions along with technical and administrative support for fire and aviation management activities. Personnel funded from non-Preparedness programs (such as Fuels Management and other WFM programs) also support fire suppression activities and, together with Preparedness employees, comprise the Department's core firefighting resources. In addition to the core firefighting resources, other non-WFM funded employees throughout the Department maintain fire qualifications and support firefighting operations on an as-needed basis.

The BLM, in cooperation with the other Interior wildland fire bureaus, the USFS, and the National Weather Service, hosts the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho. The NIFC is not an organization, but is a physical location at which a number of coordinated WFM activities take place. The Interior's wildland fire bureaus' program offices reside at NIFC, along with the National Incident Coordination Center (NICC) and certain operational elements. The NICC is an interagency organization providing long and short-term fire outlook assessments; managing and coordinating national-level firefighting resource mobilization; and tracking and reporting daily wildland fire activity. The NIFC hosts one of 11 national fire caches for supplies and equipment along with the National Incident Radio Cache. Interagency organizations at NIFC coordinate and develop programs and capabilities in support of the WFM program, including communications, remote sensing, wildland fire information technology, and training courses in wildfire suppression and prescribed fire management.

Preparedness program resources include unit-level assets, plus regional and national shared resources such as interagency hotshot crews that are available to fight fires on Federal and non-Federal lands protected under exchange agreements or cooperative agreements. When Federal assistance is requested, these resources may also be used to assist local communities and States on a reimbursable basis. Wildland firefighting resources are mobile and may be moved locally, regionally, or nationally to respond to wildfires. As conditions change during a fire season, or as activity increases in specific locations, mobile firefighting resources are moved to those locations that have the greatest risk and protection needs. Wildfires know no boundaries and typically may involve Federal, State, Tribal and local jurisdictions. Interagency cooperation and coordination are essential to effective and efficient wildfire response.

The movement of wildland firefighting resources is coordinated through the National Multi-Agency Coordination group (NMAC) at the NIFC. The NMAC includes representatives from the five Federal wildland fire firefighting agencies, the National Association of State Foresters, and the U.S. Fire Administration. The NMAC utilizes wildfire activity intelligence information collected from 11 Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs) and their associated Geographic Multi-Agency Coordination Group (GMACs) representatives. The GACCs collect and consolidate intelligence information on local wildfire activity and response details from local wildfire dispatch centers. If firefighting resources are depleted in a particular local or geographic area, then firefighting units may be mobilized from the next closest local or geographic area or other parts of the country to assist and to meet those wildfire management needs. This mobility of wildland firefighting resources reduces costs and maximizes utilization of valuable firefighting assets. During national wildfire Preparedness Levels 4 and 5, the highest levels of wildfire activity, competition for firefighting resources may occur. During these periods the NMAC evaluates risks and protection needs to prioritize and allocate resources across the Nation.

Through the use of predictive services, wildfire managers evaluate indicators of burn probability, fire potential, long-term drought, and weather trends to forecast areas that may be subject to increased or severe wildfire activity. When wildfire activity is forecasted to exceed historical norms, wildfire response resources are deployed in advance of fire emergencies. This pre-positioning of wildfire response resources ensures that the Department is ready to efficiently respond when wildfires occur.

The Department is examining opportunities to improve the methodologies for developing and allocating budgets for Preparedness and Fuels Management. Using existing and continued research in wildfire risk assessments, the Department aims to quantify risk in order to inform the allocation of funding. This is a unified approach for managing the Preparedness and Fuels Management programs that relies on a common risk-based framework and methodology. The Interior's wildland fire bureaus will provide input and advice and the Department will solicit input from affected stakeholders such as Indian tribes and the USFS. This common approach is called Risk-Based Wildland Fire Management.

The focus will be on wildfire risks to community values, natural and cultural resources, and identifying the investments that most effectively reduce that risk. The identification of, and agreement on, the key performance measures that demonstrate the value of investments in Preparedness and Fuels Management programs is essential to our continued success.

The Interior Fire Program Assessment completed in 2013 evaluated the potential for increased efficiency in management of the WFM program. Based on this study and prior internal analyses, the Department and bureaus have reduced duplication and increased efficiency across the WFM program.

These innovations include the following shared services:

- Working Capital Fund (WCF) support for fire engine fleet management
- WFM Human Resource services at NIFC, including the recruitment and hiring of seasonal firefighters;
- national payment processing center for Administratively Determined (AD) Emergency Fire Fighters (EFF)
- acquisition and contracting for WFM resources
- DOI Medical Standards program management staff and contract
- Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT) contract administration
- shared national fire planning support
- Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) program support
- inter-departmental and interagency managed Wildland Fire Information and Technology (WFIT) portfolio
- Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS) center serving all Federal wildland fire agencies
- interagency initial attack dispatch centers and geographic and national area coordination centers
- Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN) providing service to all Federal wildland fire agencies in the form of increased fire reporting quality and efficiencies

Innovations in program delivery include improved management of wildland fire information and technology (IT) projects and data management. The Department and its bureaus have combined with

USFS to provide unified interagency oversight for wildland fire management information technology projects, programs, and data sources. This interagency IT coordination allows staff skills and expertise to be shared across multiple projects and results in less duplication in staff and IT systems, leverages shared funding, and results in better coordination of desired business needs across agencies. One example of a project that has benefited from this cross-agency coordination is the Integrated Reporting of Wildland Fire Information (IRWIN) software which links data from 14 different systems, coordinates 70 data elements to reduce multiple data entry in different systems, and reduces the potential for conflicting data across different systems for the same data element.

At the local level, more wildfire response organizations are moving toward shared fire staffs through Service First authorities or other agreements, reducing duplication of management and administrative support staffs while maintaining appropriate levels of operational response.

2016 Program Performance

Wildfire response resources are critical to the effective management of wildfires to meet protection and natural and cultural resource management objectives. Federal wildfire management agencies emphasize risk-informed wildfire response that takes aggressive suppression actions when required to protect life, property, and other assets at risk. Agencies minimize wildfire response actions in areas where risks are low and benefits can be derived from managing wildfires to reduce fuels and future wildfire potential, to meet natural and cultural resource management objectives, or to increase safety by reducing firefighter exposure. This practice of managing wildfires for multiple objectives allows the use of fire management strategies and tactics to manage risk, meet protection and resource objectives, and reduce overall cost.

Effective response to wildfire requires the proper resources to analyze risks, evaluate potential actions, provide program management and program oversight, and provide operational resources necessary to manage wildfires. In 2016, the Department is requesting \$323.7 million, which includes \$4.7 million in fixed costs, to sustain the Interior's ability to effectively and efficiently respond to wildfires.

Estimated Government Preparedness Resources, FY 2014 – FY 2016 ¹				
Firefighting Asset	Resource Type	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Planned	FY 2016 Estimated
<u>Personnel</u>	Fire Personnel	3,997	4,129	4,129
	<i>FTE</i>	2,235	2,320	2,320
	Smokejumpers	145	145	145
	Type 1 Crews	16	16	16
<u>Equipment</u>	Engines	610	610	610
	Other Equipment	109	109	109
<u>Aviation</u>	Water Scoopers	3	3	3
	Single Engine Air Tankers	33	33	33
	Helicopters Type 2	8	12	12
	Helicopters Type 3	31	34	34
	Smokejumper	7	7	7
	ASM/Lead plane	4	4	4
	Air Tactical	10	10	10
	Utility	4	4	4
^{1/} This table is an estimate only. Actual numbers are dependent upon timing and implementation of specific budgetary actions.				

Estimated Tribal Preparedness Resources, FY 2014 – FY 2016 ¹

Firefighting Asset	Resource Type	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Planned	FY 2016 Estimated
<u>Personnel</u>	Fire Personnel	387	387	387
	<i>Tribal Staff Equivalent</i>	195	195	195
	Type 1 Crews	4	4	4
<u>Equipment</u>	Engines	107	107	107
	Other Equipment	23	23	23

^{1/} This table is an estimate only. Actual numbers are dependent upon timing and implementation of specific budgetary actions.

Estimated Preparedness Program Costs (\$000) FY 2014 – FY 2016

General Cost Category	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Planned	FY 2016 Estimated
Salaries and Benefits	\$ 176,542	\$ 194,974	\$ 199,689
Travel and PCS Move	\$ 5,164	\$ 5,422	\$ 5,422
General Contracts and Agreements	\$ 20,751	\$ 21,789	\$ 21,789
Aviation Contracts and Use	\$ 30,248	\$ 34,610	\$ 34,610
Tribal Contracts and Agreements	\$ 18,157	\$ 31,951	\$ 31,951
Fire Vehicle and Equipment Fleet	\$ 6,776	\$ 7,115	\$ 7,115
Supplies and Materials	\$ 16,189	\$ 16,998	\$ 16,998
Other	\$ 5,820	\$ 6,111	\$ 6,111
Total Program Cost	\$ 279,646	\$ 318,970	\$ 323,685



CONTRACTED RESOURCE OBLIGATION SYSTEM

The FY 2016 budget includes a request for \$2 million to develop the Contracted Resource Obligation System (CROS). The CROS is an initiative with an end product of obligating funds for ordered ground resources and services (contracted resources) upon being requested to respond to an emergency wildfire incident. The current accounting system is not suitable for placing obligations prior to use in an emergency environment. The CROS would use existing software applications to automate the obligation of funds for emergency response contracted ground resources.

Contracted resources are an integral part of the WFM program's ability to respond to wildfire. These resources are hired under incident blanket purchase agreements and Emergency Equipment Rental Agreements (EERAs) which outline the terms of payment, but do not include a guarantee for use of the equipment or service nor for the period of use. It is an agreement for the rate of payment if a resource is requested for use. Historically, obligations have not been created prior to use of these emergency resources. Normal government accounting principles require the obligation of funds for commitments requiring payment.

CROS is aimed at developing an automated process that would link the accounting system and incident ordering systems and/or other incident software in order to obligate funds upon initial ordering and commitment. A goal in the development of the system or process is to improve emergency wildland fire accounting procedures and increase efficiency without delaying response to wildfire incidents.

Program Performance Table – Preparedness

Goal #1: Protect America's Landscapes

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016 Request	Long-Term Target 2019
<i>Strategy #3: Manage wildland fire for landscape resiliency, strengthen the ability of communities to protect against fire, and provide for public and firefighter safety in wildfire response.</i>									
Percent of wildfires on DOI-managed landscapes where the initial strategy (ies) fully succeeded during the initial response phase. (SP)	A	97% (7,527/7,770)	97% (9,175/9,454)	98% (6,330/6,482)	97% (5,593/5,757)	97% (7,370/7,600)	97% (6,910/7,110)	0%	99% (6,525/6,600)
<i>Note: New performance measures were established in 2014. Implementation of these measures begins in 2015; a baseline was extrapolated from historical data.</i>									
<i>Other Significant Fire Program Measures</i>									
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016 Request	Long-Term Target 2019
Percentage of all fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index (BUR)	A	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%	-1%	TBD

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan Measure, BUR = Fire Program Specific Measure, HPG = High Performance Goal, NA = Long-Term Targets Inappropriate to Determine At This Time, UNK = Prior Data Not Available

Type Codes: C = Cumulative Measure, A = Annual Measure, F = Future Measure

TAB – Activity: Suppression Operations

Suppression Operations

Activity: Suppression Operations						
Subactivity: Suppression						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Suppression	285,878	291,657	0	-23,086	268,571	-23,086
FTE	294	294	0	0	294	0

Note: 2014 actual amount does not reflect transfer of \$50.0 million from FLAME Fund.

Summary of 2016 Program Changes for Suppression

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Adjust for 10-year average change	- 23,086	0
TOTAL Program Changes	0	0

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget for the Suppression Operations program within the WFM Appropriation is \$268.6 million, a program decrease of \$23.1 million and 0 FTE from the 2015 Enacted level. This represents 70 percent of the 10-year average of suppression obligations.

The 2016 budget proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA) of 1985, as amended, to establish a new budget framework for the WFM program. This new framework is designed to provide adequate, stable funding for fire suppression and prevention activities and minimize the adverse impacts of rising suppression costs on the budgets of other fire and non-fire programs. In this proposed new budget framework, a portion of the funding needed for suppression response is funded within the discretionary spending cap and a portion is funded in a budget cap adjustment. The budget includes an additional \$200.0 million as a budget cap adjustment. The request does not increase overall discretionary spending, as it would reduce the available ceiling for the existing disaster relief cap adjustment by an equivalent amount as is provided for wildfire suppression operations.

The Suppression Operations activity within the WFM account will fund 70 percent of the 10-year, inflation-adjusted average of DOI's suppression obligations (\$383,673,000). The Suppression Operations activity will have sufficient funding to cover the costs for approximately 99 percent of the fires to which the DOI responds in an average season, the initial response and other predictable firefighting costs that make up the majority of fire suppression activities.

The amount requested in the budget cap adjustment equals the difference between the total amount of suppression expenditures projected for the fiscal year, based on the Outyear Forecast developed by the USFS's Southern Research Station, and 70 percent of the 10-year average included in this request within the budget cap. In 2016, the request for the budget cap adjustment is \$200.0 million for the DOI (see

table below). This is intended to fund the most severe, complex, and threatening fires during an average season based on identified triggers or to become available when regular appropriations will be exhausted.

FY 2016 DOI Suppression Expenditure Forecast and Confidence Interval (CI)

(dollars in thousands)

	Median total DOI Expenditures	Lower 90 Percent CI	Upper 90 Percent CI	FY 2016 Pres. Budget Suppression	FY 2016 Proposed Cap Adjustment
FY 2016	\$342,000	\$216,000	\$467,000	\$268,571	\$200,000

Funds within the budget cap adjustment will only be accessible for wildland fire suppression operations if one or more of the following criteria are met and a declaration has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior:

- a fire has required an emergency Federal response based on significant complexity, severity, or threat posed by the fire to human life, property, or resource, or
- the fire covers 1,000 acres or more, or
- the fire is within 10 miles of a major urban area (defined as 50,000 inhabitants or more), or
- the cumulative costs of wildfire suppression operations will exceed all of the amounts previously appropriated within 30 days.

The Department, along with the USFS, has been managing fire suppression funding shortfalls by using transfer authority and borrowing of funds from fire and non-fire accounts. This approach has undermined other important functions, including critical range and forest management and fire risk reduction. Fire borrowing has created a damaging cycle in which balances are transferred from land management, restoration, fire preparedness, fuels management, land acquisition, and construction accounts, as well as other parts of agency budgets, to fund suppression. This borrowing can hinder the ability of the agencies to improve ecosystem health in ways that could reduce fire damage in subsequent years. The proposed amendment to the BBEDCA is intended to eliminate fire borrowing, resulting in improved security and efficiency for the land management agency budgets.

Program Overview

The Suppression Operations activity funds the emergency and unpredictable aspects of the Department's WFM program. Suppression Operations include a range of actions taken to manage wildfires in a safe, cost-effective manner, while protecting values at risk in a manner consistent with resource objectives and land management plans.

Wildfire response actions range from intensive suppression when wildfires on public lands threaten communities, high value resources, or critical ecosystems, to monitoring wildfires in areas where burning accomplishes resource benefits or where it is too dangerous to place firefighters. Emergency stabilization (ES) of stream banks and soils is undertaken during and immediately following a wildfire to reduce the risk of resource damage caused by floods, landslides, and erosion. Emergency stabilization is performed within one year of containment of a wildfire; these projects may be monitored for up to three years after containment using ES funding.

Suppression Operations program costs include expenses incurred by fireline, command, and support personnel required above those costs covered by Preparedness. The Suppression Operations activity also funds temporary emergency firefighters, aircraft flight operations and support, logistical services, supplies, equipment (including replacement of lost or damaged capital and expendable equipment), contracts for goods and services, administrative support directly associated with incidents, and immediate measures to repair damage as a result of wildfire response activities.

Severity funding, which provides extra preparedness resources in above-normal or extreme conditions, is included in Suppression Operations. Severity funding is used to improve initial response capabilities when abnormal, severe wildfire conditions occur. Abnormal wildfire conditions arise when wildfire seasons start earlier than normal, last longer than normal, or exceed average high fire danger ratings for prolonged periods. Severity funds typically are used to temporarily increase firefighting staff, pay for personnel and equipment, pre-position wildfire response units, conduct additional aerial reconnaissance, and acquire other supplemental contract services. Severity authorizations are subject to strict controls to ensure expenditures are appropriate and warranted.

SUPPRESSION OBLIGATIONS 2005 – 2014 (<i>Dollars in Thousands</i>)					
Year	Net Nominal Suppression Obligations	GDP Inflator A/[2009=1.00]	GDP Deflator [2014=1.00]	Adjusted Obligations [2014=1.00]	Rolling 10- Year Avg.
2005	294,054	0.9109	0.8362	351,645	312,442
2006	424,058	0.9405	0.8634	491,150	339,654
2007	470,491	0.9642	0.8852	531,535	378,145
2008	392,783	0.9970	0.9153	429,146	405,805
2009	218,418	1.0000	0.9180	237,923	408,391
2010	231,214	1.0140	0.9309	248,384	388,332
2011	318,788	1.0349	0.9501	335,545	386,605
2012	465,832	1.0566	0.9700	480,249	383,633
2013	399,199	1.0738	0.9858	404,961	385,745
2014	326,194	1.0893	1.0000	326,194	383,673

2016 Program Performance

Although DOI's annual Suppression Operations expenditures fluctuate from year to year, the inflation adjusted 10-year average of Suppression obligations has increased by about 23 percent since 2005. This trend is attributable to a number of factors:

- Climate variability has led to increased drought conditions, vegetation conversion (increased flammability and shorter fire return intervals), insect infestations, earlier mountain snow melt, extended burning seasons, increased numbers of ignitions, and greater wildfire severity.
- Persistent drought and accumulation of flammable fuels has contributed to an increase in the number, size, and severity of large wildfires.
- Increased risk levels resulting from population growth and home construction in the Wildland Urban Interface and the Intermix.¹ This rapid growth into wildland areas complicates landscape protection needs and creates additional sources of ignition.

¹2009 Quadrennial Fire Review

To address these factors and others, the Federal fire management agencies are pursuing, implementing and refining strategies and practices aimed at containing firefighting costs. Ongoing efforts at cost containment, the use of risk-based management strategies, including the management of wildfires for multiple objectives in appropriate areas, are contributing to cost efficiencies in wildfire response.

The Department continues to emphasize the use of a risk-based strategy to allow wildfires to be managed for multiple objectives. A single wildfire may be simultaneously suppressed in one spot and allowed to burn for resource benefit including fuel load reduction in another without contradicting policy. These operations balance the allocation of suppression funding with the risk a wildfire poses to the public or to natural or cultural resources. Tactics can range from aggressive suppression to monitoring low-risk wildfires managed for multiple objectives. The Department is making a concerted effort to allow fire to return to the landscape where fire will improve the health of the land and when risks to safety and communities make it appropriate to do so.

The Department is continuing to work closely with the USFS to further address the challenge of rising suppression costs. A number of positive steps have been taken, including emphasizing land management decisions that affect fuel loading and resource protection, increasing the skills of local firefighters, advancing integrated data management, and developing metrics and accountability measures to evaluate managerial cost effectiveness.

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Suppression Program

- The Department's fire managers continue to prioritize the allocation of funding for initial response capability, a critical step in keeping new fire starts from becoming fires of significance.
- For the Federal wildland fire management agencies, the primary criterion for choosing wildfire response strategies is to minimize costs without compromising safety. Planned and actual suppression costs must be commensurate with the values to be protected. Rationale for suppression expenditures are included and displayed in the WFDSS, a web-based tool mandated to be used for all Federal fires that escape initial attack or exceed initial response. WFDSS allows managers to make informed decisions about incident management considering safety, complexity, risk, and economics.
- Interagency fire management policy stipulates that Incident Business Advisors must be assigned to any fire with costs of \$5 million or more. Interagency Large Fire Cost Reviews are conducted when DOI incidents exceed expenditures of \$10 million. For the DOI agencies, State/regional directors and bureau directors must approve incident expenditures as they reach key thresholds.
- The Integrated Reporting of Wildland-Fire Information (IRWIN) project will provide an "end-to-end" fire reporting capability that promises to streamline incident business processes and improve the quality of data collected for reporting on incidents and events. IRWIN will reduce redundant data entry across wildland fire information systems, will promote a consistent and repeatable process to gather fire information, and will provide agency personnel with a consolidated view of fire data. IRWIN will make review and analysis of fire suppression incidents and programmatic evaluation of the Suppression Operations activity less cumbersome and more reliable.

Goal #1: Protect America's Landscapes

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016 Request	Long-Term Target 2019
Strategy #3: Manage wildland fire for landscape resiliency, strengthen the ability of communities to protect against fire, and provide for public and firefighter safety in wildfire response.									
Percent of DOI-managed landscape areas that are in a desired condition as a result of fire management objectives. (SP)	A	35.9% (160,788,793/ 447,806,489)	36.1% (161,820,333/ 447,806,489)	35.7% (160,066,449/ 447,806,489)	36.0% (161,237,140/ 447,806,489)	35.9% (160,676,300/ 447,806,489)	35.9% (160,912,775/ 447,806,489)	0.03%	38.3% (171,310,000/ 447,806,489)
Percent of wildfires on DOI-managed landscapes where the initial strategy (ies) fully succeeded during the initial response phase. (SP)	A	97% (7,527/7,770)	97% (9,175/9,454)	98% (6,330/6,482)	97% (5,593/5,757)	97% (7,370/7,600)	97% (6,910/7,110)	0%	99% (6,525/6,600)
<i>Note: New performance measures were established in 2014. Implementation of these measures begins in 2015; a baseline was extrapolated from historical data.</i>									
Other Significant Fire Program Measures									
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016 Request	Long-Term Target 2019
Percentage of all fires not contained in initial attack that exceed a stratified cost index (BUR)	A	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	9%	-1%	TBD
Percent change from the 10-year average in the number of acres burned by unplanned and unwanted wildland fires on Interior lands (BUR)	A	-50% (-1,150,876/ 2,292,899)	37% (865,740/ 2,321,087)	-36% (-897,056/ 2,467,773)	-75% (-1,672,110/ 2,215,775)	18% (367,000/ 2,035,000)	3% (51,000/ 1,984,000)	-15%	0.5% (12,850/ 2,624,332)

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan Measure, BUR = Fire Program Specific Measure, HPG = High Performance Goal, NA = Long-Term Targets Inappropriate to Determine At This Time, UNK = Prior Data Not Available **Type Codes:** C = Cumulative Measure, A = Annual Measure, F = Future Measure

TAB – Activity: Fire Risk Management

Fire Risk Management

Activity: Fire Risk Management						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Fire Risk Management	145,024	164,000	+1,992	+12,287	178,279	+14,279
FTE	850	850		+0	850	0

Establish Activity: Fire Risk Management

2016 Program Changes

The 2016 request adds a new activity named Fire Risk Management which includes the programs Fuels Management and Resilient Landscapes. The Fuels Management program was previously included in the Other Operations activity.

The Fire Risk Management program request is \$178,279 and 850 FTE, including an increase of \$2.0 million for fixed costs and \$12,287 for Resilient Landscapes.

The 2016 request includes a total of \$30 million and 0 FTE in the new Resilient Landscapes subactivity within the Fire Risk Management activity, to build on resilient landscape activities supported by Congress in 2015. In 2015, Congress provided \$10 million for Resilient Landscapes projects within the Fuels Management program. This request is to establish the Resilient Landscapes program to strengthen the Fire Risk Management program's ability to contribute to the Cohesive Strategy goal of restoring and maintaining fire-resilient landscapes. The WFM program recognizes the importance of integrating fire as a critical natural process in land and resource management plans and activities, managing wildfire across landownership boundaries, and applying the best available science.

The Fuels Management and Resilient Landscapes subactivities are described in greater detail in their respective chapters in this document.

TAB – Subactivity: Fuels Management

Fuels Management

Activity: Fire Risk Management						
Subactivity: Fuels Management						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Fuels Management	145,024	164,000	+1,992	-17,713	148,279	-15,721
Transfer to Resilient Landscapes		[10,000]		[-17,713]		
FTE	850	850		+0	850	0

Summary of 2016 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Fuels Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Transfer to Resilient Landscapes subactivity	-17,713	0
TOTAL Program Changes	-17,713	0

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 request adds a new activity named Fire Risk Management which includes the programs Fuels Management and Resilient Landscapes. The Fuels Management program request is \$148.3 million, including an increase of \$2.0 million for fixed costs and 850 FTE. Within the request, \$10.0 million will be directed to support the Tribal resource management landscape restoration, which will fund projects aimed at fulfilling trust responsibilities on reserved treaty rights lands. The management of fuels through the use of prescribed fire, mechanical treatments, and other means is a fundamental component of the overall WFM program. The Fuels Management program plays a critical role in reducing wildfire risk and making our communities, landscapes, and watersheds more resilient to damaging wildfires and other natural disasters resulting from our changing climate.

The request includes an internal transfer of -\$17,713, of which \$10 million was provided specifically for resilient landscapes activities by Congress in 2015, to establish the Resilient Landscapes subactivity within the Fire Risk Management activity. Establishing a stand-alone program will assist the Department and the WFM bureaus in funds obligation and evaluations of program performance. The Resilient Landscapes program is described in the next chapter.

Program Overview

Accumulations of vegetation, combined with sustained drought, increase in insect infestation and invasive plants, and a changing climate contribute to increased wildfire intensity, spread, and resistance to control throughout many parts of the United States. The management of these wildfires is further compounded by the growth of communities adjacent to or within public lands, placing homes and other structures closer to areas where large wildland fires may occur. Decades of successful wildfire suppression have led to an increase in fuel accumulation and some landscapes have become unable to recover from a wildfire, even in areas where the ecosystem is fire tolerant or fire dependent. Fuels treatments do not eliminate all risks posed by wildfire on our landscapes. They can, however, result in better outcomes for mitigating and managing wildfire risk. Fuels treatments provide many benefits to society, including promoting clean water, scenic and recreational values, wood products, and biodiversity. Communities are then better able to withstand wildfire. In addition, treatments provide safer conditions and more strategic options for firefighters.

The purpose of the DOI Fuels Management program is to improve the integrity and resilience of our forests and rangelands; contribute to community adaptation to fire; and improve the ability to safely and appropriately respond to wildfire.

The Fuels Management program uses a risk-based approach that focuses on three strategic issues:

- the nature and extent of the fuels problem in terms of risk of wildfire to key values, primarily in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI);
- determination of treatment and funding priorities based on those risks; and
- measurement of accomplishment and program success in terms of reduction of those risks.

The Fuels Management program continues to support the three goals of the intergovernmental National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. The Fuels Management program goals are to:

- manage fuels to reduce spread, intensity and/or severity of wildfire in order to protect values at risk;
- restore and maintain resilience of natural systems to wildfire by reducing uncharacteristically high fuel loads, so that when wildfire occurs, ecological impacts are positive or neutral;
- provide strategic opportunities to increase our capability to manage wildfire for resource benefits;
- support citizen-driven efforts to create and maintain fire adapted communities.

The Fuels Management program removes or modifies vegetation to restore and maintain healthy, resilient landscapes; reduces wildfire risks to communities and other values by reducing the risk of severe and potentially dangerous wildfire behavior; lessens post-wildfire damage; and limits the spread and proliferation of invasive species and detrimental pathogens. The Fuels Management program collaborates with other programs within the DOI bureaus to implement projects and treatments that remove or modify vegetation for other primary objectives such as wildlife habitat improvement or timber production.

The Fuels Management program employs a trained, specialized workforce to conduct fuels inventories and assessments, ensure regulatory compliance, prepare sites for treatment, implement treatments, and

monitor and evaluate completed treatments. The program emphasizes coordination, cooperation, and collaboration among Federal agencies, State, local, and tribal governments, and interested stakeholders. Program efficiencies are encouraged and in place at all organizational levels. Community assistance is provided in the form of community education and collaborative planning.

Focusing treatments on WUI and critical infrastructure alone will not lower the occurrence of high severity wildfires that threaten key values, thus, the Fuels Management program is complementary to the Resilient Landscape program.

Within the WFM program, data products such as LANDFIRE (Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools) support the Fuels Management program activities by producing consistent national landscape vegetation and inventory data. LANDFIRE data is an important part of national and regional level strategic planning, ecological analysis, and decision support efforts.

Funding provided for tribal resource management landscape restoration will focus fuels efforts on reserved treaty right lands. Treaties recognize and establish a unique set of rights, benefits, and conditions for Tribes who agree to cede millions of acres of their lands to the United States and accept its protection. Like other treaty obligations of the United States, Indian treaties are considered to be “the supreme law of the land,” and are the foundation upon which Federal Indian law and Federal Indian trust relationship are based.

Within the treaty making process, Tribes retained reserved rights to hunt, fish and gather on usual and accustomed grounds, and in some cases have co-management rights with Federal agencies. For many Tribes, the reserved rights areas fall under the management of other Federal agencies. These Federal agencies may not share the Tribes’ priorities for fuels management or may not have the funds to manage acres commensurate with tribal goals and objectives for protection of both tribal trust and reserved rights lands. Consequently, it is essential that Tribes have the ability to participate in collaborative projects to improve the management of these lands. The Department will direct \$10.0 million of Fuels Management funds to Tribes for this purpose, separate from the allocation of Fuels Management funds to the BIA.

Fuels Treatments Help Saves Homes during Funny River Fire

Two fuel breaks along a Kenai National Wildlife Refuge boundary created as part of the Department's Fuels Management program, helped save thousands of houses and other structures from destruction during the spring of 2014's Funny River Fire. The fire burned 195,858 acres -- an area larger than New York City -- on Alaska's Kenai Peninsula, home to 60,000 year-round residents in subdivisions surrounded by thick spruce forests and the attendant threat of wildfire.



Figure 1

While the fire burned mostly on the refuge, it crossed onto non-federal lands on its northern and western perimeters. No one was injured, and only four seasonal cabins and two outbuildings were lost, all in an area inaccessible by road. There is no doubt many more structures would have been lost, were it not for two fuel treatments conducted in advance by local partners.

Previous fuel treatment efforts by adjacent land owners including the Alaska Division of Forestry and Cook Inlet Region Inc. (CIRI), an Alaska Native corporation, assisted in the success of Funny River Fire. In the past 10 years, every \$1 spent on the two fuels treatments at or near Kenai Refuge produced about \$165 worth of residential, commercial and industrial structures protected, according to interagency fire management specialists.

The Funny River Fire provided an opportunity to observe the benefit of fuel breaks and to assist in the development and placement of future fuel treatments.

The communities of Soldotna, Funny River, Kasilof and Sterling along the Sterling Highway, and nearly 12,000 residents, were in the direct path of the fire, which started on May 19 and was pushed by high winds as tourists arrived for Memorial Day weekend.

When the fire's path met the fuel breaks, it slowed and bought firefighters valuable time and space to conduct burn-out operations around several subdivisions. (Figure 2)

The fuels treatments reduced fire behavior and provided safety for firefighter operations. There would not have been enough time to construct the amount of line needed to perform these operations in the absence of pre-existing fuel breaks.



Figure 2

Figure 1, 2 - Funny River Fire burned mostly on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, but crossed onto non-federal lands on its northern and western perimeters, close to the communities of Soldotna, Sterling, Funny River, and Kasilof. *Credit: USFWS.*

	DOI Fuels Spending And Performance	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual /4	2010 Actual /4	2011 Actual	2012 Actual /5	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Planned /6	2016 Estimated
WUI	Funding (\$000) /1	\$ 131,796	\$ 148,452	\$ 139,643	\$ 128,006	\$ 164,983	\$ 164,719	\$ 123,917	\$ 127,483	\$ 140,700	\$ 129,524
	Acres Treated	586,018	614,319	758,638	696,523	705,274	733,871	471,866	688,742	558,763	580,400
	Efficiency (Acres/\$M)	4,446	4,138	5,433	5,441	4,275	4,455	3,808	5,402	3,971	4,481
	Cost per Acre	\$ 225	\$ 242	\$ 184	\$ 184	\$ 234	\$ 224	\$ 263	\$ 185	\$ 252	\$ 223
	Acres Improved /2	212,132	166,491	173,859	174,347	169,032	231,795	191,780	276,019	226,299	185,500
	Acres Improved/\$M	1,610	1,122	1,245	1,362	1,025	571	1,548	2,165	1,608	1,432
	Acres Improved/Total WUI Acres	36%	27%	23%	25%	24%	32%	41%	40%	41%	32%
	% WUI \$	65%	67%	65%	61%	90%	90%	90%	87%	86%	88%
	% WUI Acres	44%	49%	51%	54%	71%	73%	73%	77%	78%	82%
Non-WUI	Funding (\$000) /1	\$ 71,590	\$ 74,730	\$ 75,806	\$ 80,475	\$ 18,331	\$ 18,302	\$ 13,768	\$ 19,135	\$ 23,300	\$ 18,503
	Acres Treated	747,404	645,716	742,216	583,297	284,892	266,108	171,318	207,599	155,323	127,600
	Efficiency (Acres/\$M)	10,440	8,641	9,791	7,248	15,542	14,532	12,443	10,849	6,666	6,896
	Cost per Acre	\$ 96	\$ 116	\$ 102	\$ 138	\$ 64	\$ 69	\$ 80	\$ 92	\$ 150	\$ 145
	Acres Improved /2	323,806	231,968	194,861	141,606	65,582	102,344	74,139	78,389	60,600	63,100
	Acres Improved/\$M	4,523	3,104	2,571	1,760	3,578	5,592	5,385	4,097	2,601	5,032
	Acres Improved/Total Non-WUI Acres	43%	36%	26%	24%	23%	38%	43%	38%	39%	49%
All Fuels /3	Funding (\$000) /1	\$ 203,386	\$ 223,182	\$ 215,449	\$ 208,481	\$ 183,314	\$ 183,021	\$ 137,685	\$ 146,618	\$ 164,000	\$ 148,027
	Acres Treated	1,333,422	1,260,035	1,500,854	1,279,820	990,166	999,979	643,184	896,341	714,086	708,000
	Efficiency (Acres/\$M)	6,556	5,646	6,966	6,139	5,401	5,464	4,671	6,113	4,354	4,782
	Cost per Acre	\$ 153	\$ 177	\$ 144	\$ 163	\$ 185	\$ 183	\$ 214	\$ 164	\$ 230	\$ 209
	Acres Improved /2	535,938	398,459	368,720	315,953	234,614	334,139	265,919	354,408	286,899	248,600
	Acres Improved/\$M	2,635	1,785	1,711	1,516	1,280	1,826	1,931	2,417	1,749	1,679
	Acres Improved/Total Acres	40%	32%	25%	25%	24%	33%	41%	40%	40%	35%

/1 FY 2004 - 2014 Figures are Actuals; FY 2015 is Planned and FY 2016 is Requested.

/2 Acres improved are those in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class.

/3 Hazardous Fuels Funding only. Landscape restoration (non-National Fire Plan) accomplishments not included.

/4 Includes \$10 million in Supplemental HFR funding reprogrammed from Burned Area Rehabilitation (242,225 acres). Excludes all ARRA funds and Performance.

/5 FY 2012 and 2013 Funds were directed to the WUI (90%) and area immediately adjacent to the WUI (10%).

/6 FY 2015 included \$10 million for Resilient Landscapes and \$10 million for reserved Treaty Rights.

2016 Program Performance

Emphasis will continue to be focused towards mitigating the risk of wildfire to communities and their identified values. The Department is responsible for managing and protecting important assets which are at the highest risk from damaging wildfire and provide an environment where wildland fire can be managed more safely and effectively, and create or maintain healthy landscapes that help preserve our Nation's economy while providing places for the American public to visit and enjoy nature.

Program Performance Table

Goal #1: Protect America's Landscapes

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016	Long-Term Target 2019
<i>Strategy #3: Manage wildland fire for landscape resiliency, strengthen the ability of communities to protect against fire, and provide for public and firefighter safety in wildfire response.</i>									
Percent of DOI-managed treatments that reduce risk to communities that have a wildland fire mitigation plan. (SP)	A	89.8% (2,648/ 2,949)	93.9% (2,736/ 2,914)	75.6% (1,597/ 2,113)	68.47% (1,655/ 2,417)	68.1% (1,137/ 1,670)	89.3% (2,090/ 2,340)	+21.2%	96% (2875/ 3000)
<i>Note: New performance measures were established in 2014. Implementation of these measures begins in 2015; a baseline was extrapolated from historical data.</i>									

<i>Other Significant Fire Program Measures</i>									
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016	Long-Term Target 2019
Number of high-priority acres treated in the WUI	A	705,274	733,871	471,866	688,742	558,763	580,400	21,637	530,000
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class (WUI & Non-WUI)	A	WUI 169,032 Non-WUI 65,582 Total 234,614	WUI 231,795 Non-WUI 102,344 Total 334,139	WUI 191,780 Non-WUI 74,139 Total 265,919	WUI 276,020 Non-WUI 78,390 Total 354,410	WUI 226,299 Non-WUI 60,600 Total 286,899	WUI 185,500 Non-WUI 63,100 Total 248,600	Total -38,299	WUI 215,000 Non-WUI 83,000 Total 298,000
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class per million dollars of gross investment (WUI & non-WUI)	A	WUI 922 Non-WUI 358 Total 1,280	WUI 571 Non-WUI 179 Total 750	WUI 1,393 Non-WUI 583 Total 1,931	WUI 1,903 Non-WUI 541 Total 2,444	WUI 1,380 Non-WUI 370 Total 1,749	WUI 1,253 Non-WUI 427 Total 1,680	Total -69	TBD
Number of acres in fire regimes 1, 2, or 3 moved to a better condition class-as a percent of total acres treated (WUI & non-WUI). This is also a long-term measure.	A	WUI 17% Non-WUI 7%, Total 24%	WUI 23% Non-WUI 10% Total 33%	WUI 41%, Non-WUI 43%, Total 41%	WUI 31%, Non-WUI 9%, Total 40%	WUI 32%, Non-WUI 8%, Total 40%	WUI 26%, Non-WUI 9%, Total 35%	Total -5%	TBD

Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016	Long-Term Target 2019
Number of treated acres that are identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or other applicable collaboratively developed plans (BUR)	A	660,673	725,154	368,701	472,009	361,200	505,000	+143,800	576,000
Percent of treated acres that are identified in Community Wildfire Protection Plans or other applicable collaboratively developed plans (BUR)	A	94% (660,673 / 705,274)	99% (725,154 / 733,871)	83% (389,919 / 471,866)	69% (472,009 / 688,742)	65% (361,200 / 558,763)	76% (443,000 / 580,000)	+11%	96% (576,000 / 600,000)
Number of acres in WUI treated per million dollars gross investment (BUR)	A	705,274 / \$164.98 M = 4,275	733,871 / \$132.34 M = 5,545	471,866 / \$130.09 M = 3,627	688,742 / \$127.48 M = 5,403	558,763 / \$ 140.7 = 3,971	580,000 / \$ 129.5 = 4,481	+21,237	TBD

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan Measure, BUR = Fire Program Specific Measure, HPG = High Performance Goal, NA = Long-Term Targets Inappropriate to Determine At This Time, UNK = Prior Data Not Available

Type Codes: C = Cumulative Measure, A = Annual Measure, F = Future Measure

TAB – Subactivity: Resilient Landscapes

Resilient Landscapes

Activity: Fire Risk Management						
Subactivity: Resilient Landscapes						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Resilient Landscapes	0	0	+0	+30,000	30,000	+30,000
Increase projects				[+12,287]		
Internal Transfer from Fuels Management				[+17,713]		
FTE	0	0		+0	0	0

Summary of 2016 Program Changes/Internal Transfers for Resilient Landscapes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Increase projects	+12,287	0
• Internal Transfer from Fuels Management	+17,713	
TOTAL Program Changes	+30,000	0

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 request includes \$30 million and 0 FTE for Resilient Landscapes within the Department's Fire Risk Management activity. In 2015, Congress provided \$10 million for Resilient Landscapes projects within the Fuels Management program. This request is to establish the Resilient Landscapes program to strengthen the Fire Risk Management program's ability to contribute to the Cohesive Strategy goal of restoring and maintaining fire-resilient landscapes. The WFM program recognizes the importance of integrating fire as a critical natural process in land and resource management plans and activities, managing wildfire across landownership boundaries, and applying the best available science. The cross-cutting benefits of treating fire-adapted ecosystems for land health objectives will provide the opportunity to target specific landscapes, including areas outside the WUI, and enhance integration of these activities between fire and non-fire programs toward shared restoration and ecological objectives. Establishing a stand-alone Resilient Landscapes program will assist the Department and the WFM bureaus in funds obligation and evaluation of program performance.



Program Overview

Focusing treatments on wildland-urban interface and critical infrastructure alone will not lower the occurrence of high severity wildfires that threaten key values. A recent scientific publication by the Ecological Restoration Institute (ERI) ¹ suggests that although fuels treatments near communities can reduce wildfire risks to homes and people, backcountry fuels treatments are equally important to prevent the "mega" wildfires² that most often start on Federal lands and eventually burn onto State and private lands. The Department recognizes this issue by proactively proposing a new approach that complements the existing Fuels Management program.

The Resilient Landscape program is not a stand-alone program with new full-time equivalent (FTE) staff; it is a project-focused initiative, supported by the WFM program and bureaus' natural resource management programs. The Resilient Landscape program seeks to improve and maintain resiliency despite changing climatic or ecological conditions. While funding is part of the WFM program, the Resilient Landscapes program is coordinated with and supported by bureau resource management programs and funding.

The objective of the Resilient Landscapes program is to create landscapes that are resilient to wildfire through a place-based approach. Funding will be provided to Resilient Landscapes collaboratives that are comprised of Federal, Tribal, State, non-governmental organization (NGO), and other stakeholder partners.

The program will focus on addressing broad land-health outcomes in fire-adapted ecosystems. Activities will be designed to contribute toward long-term, landscape-scale objectives. Resilient Landscapes funding provides for treatments that improve the integrity and resilience of forests and rangelands by restoring natural vegetation landscapes to a specific condition. Other objectives and benefits will likely include watershed protection, endangered species recovery, wildlife habitat restoration, recreation and public safety, cultural resource protection and resource use. Treatments will be strategically placed within priority landscapes where ecosystem structure and function is at elevated risk posed by wildfire to critical natural resources. Priority landscapes will be determined based on an interdisciplinary assessment of

¹ "The Efficacy of Fuels Treatments: A Rapid Assessment of the Economic and Ecological Consequences of Alternative Hazardous Fuel Treatments", Northern Arizona University Ecological Restoration Institute, May 2013.

² Mega-fires are a situation as much as they are an incident. Emotions run high when they occur. They are not defined in absolute terms, using physical measures (e.g. acres burned). Instead, these are the "headline" wildfires where operational limitations, public anxieties, media scrutiny, and political pressures collide. (The Mega-Fire Phenomenon: Toward a More Effective Management Tool, Brookings Institute, 2005)

where critical resource values are at high risk from wildfire, and where the benefits of achieving a more biologically and ecologically resilient condition is sustainable in the long-term.

FY 2016 will incorporate lessons learned from the pilot funding provided in FY 2015. While fuels treatments and resilient landscapes activities are complementary and synergistic, they also have distinct differences, including the methodology for prioritizing the place-based projects and a leveraged funding requirement for resilient landscapes. The Fire Risk Management activity will work with the bureaus' natural resource programs for planning, implementation, and monitoring of treatments funded through the Resilient Landscapes program. The WFM program in coordination with the bureau natural resource programs will further refine criteria for achieving landscape resiliency outcomes, completing initial assessments for prioritizing landscapes, soliciting proposals for conducting coordinated activities in priority landscapes, selecting proposals based on the outcomes they will achieve, and determining reporting mechanisms for demonstrating outcome-based performance.

Creating the new program within the Fire Risk Management activity will assist in the success of landscape (place-based) program guidance and of tracking project expenditures and accomplishments over time among the contributing funding sources.

2016 Program Performance

There are numerous examples of where the DOI, the DOI bureaus, and their natural resource programs participate in or lead a landscape collaborative whose landscape objectives are to increase ecosystem resilience to disturbance and reduce wildfire risk. Additional objectives, and there are many types, are specific to local and regional consortiums (e.g., endangered species recovery, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, recreation and public safety, resource use). Leveraging our funding with our stakeholders allows additional accomplishment to help reduce wildfire risk at a meaningful scale.

An integrated, risk-based system for determining priorities will be used. The specific criteria and performance measures for Resilient Landscapes are under development.

Program Performance Table

Developing meaningful performance measures will begin in 2015 and be provided in future requests.

TAB – Activity: Other Operations

Other Operations

Activity: Other Operations						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Other Operations	28,152	30,152	+0	+4,808	34,960	+4,808
FTE	63	63		+0	63	0

Activity: Other Operations

2016 Program Changes

The 2016 request in Other Operations includes Burned Area Rehabilitation; Facilities Construction and Maintenance; and Joint Fire Science programs. The Fuels Management program previously included will be shown under the new Fire Risk Management activity.

The Burned Area Rehabilitation, Facilities Construction and Maintenance and Joint Fire Science subactivities are described in greater detail in their respective chapters in this document.

TAB - Subactivity: Burned Area Rehabilitation

Burned Area Rehabilitation

Activity: Other Operations						
Subactivity: Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR)						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Burned Area Rehabilitation	16,035	18,035	0	+935	18,970	+935
FTE	58	58	0	0	58	0
<i>Note: FTE within the Burned Area Rehabilitation program are not base funded and vary from year to year based on the number of projects, use of contractors versus agency crews, and other variable factors. Estimated changes in FTEs compare against actual 2014 FTE usage, not 2015 enacted formulation estimates.</i>						

Summary of 2016 Program Changes for Burned Area Rehabilitation

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Increase Project	+935	0
TOTAL Program Changes	+935	0

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget request for the Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) program is \$18.9 million and 58 FTE. The budget proposes a program increase of \$935,000 above the FY 2015 Enacted level to expand the number of projects to be completed in 2016. The severity of recent wildfires has impacted critical habitat throughout western states, including the Great Basin. The increase helps address rehabilitation activities needed in response to the 2015, 2014, and 2013 fire seasons.

2016 Program Overview

The BAR program protects resources by maintaining proper function in watersheds and landscapes, and by beginning the recovery of fire-damaged lands. These objectives are achieved by such actions as reseeding to control invasive species, maintaining soil productivity, rehabilitating tribal trust resources, repairing wildlife habitat, and repairing minor facilities damaged by wildfire.

Landscapes that are threatened from post-fire floods or debris flows, or are susceptible to serious degradation, are assessed and treated by the Emergency Stabilization (ES) program within the Suppression Operations account. The BAR program funding is provided to initiate longer-term actions to repair damages caused by catastrophic wildfire. Rehabilitation treatments are designed to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover naturally from severe wildfire damage.



Myrtle Fire, Wind Cave National Park

The budget for the BAR program is allocated among the WFM bureaus through a rigorous, competitive scoring process based on priorities set by the Department. The local administrative units of the various agencies develop and submit rehabilitation plans for lands damaged by wildfire. These plans are approved by the local agency administrator and then serve as funding requests to agencies and the Department. Project plans are reviewed, scored, and ranked by an interagency team and the highest priority projects are recommended for funding. Department and bureau officials subsequently approve projects before final funding allocations are made.

Rehabilitation treatments funded by this program may build upon ES measures and may continue to be implemented up to three years from containment of the fire. After three years, the bureaus' resource management programs assume responsibility for further landscape restoration and monitoring in accordance with land use plans and mission goals.

The 2014 Wildfire Season Impacts with Associated Burned Area Rehabilitation Projects

WARM SPRINGS FIRES: The 2014 Warm Springs Fires burned approximately 49,235 acres of Indian trust lands on the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. Damage to the forest resource was significant, as 19,583 burned acres were forested timberland. Approximately 42 percent of the forested acres burned experienced a high mortality and 39 percent were moderately burned. Re-establishment of forest cover will provide long term benefits to soil productivity, water quality, and various wildlife species. Future forest health and growth is dependent upon replanting areas that were severely burned, as these areas are difficult to regenerate naturally. BAR funds will support planting over 4 million seedlings across several thousand acres. These funds will also help reestablish permanent research plots that were damaged by the fires.

The Camas Prairie footbridge that spans the South Fork of the Warm Springs River and associated trail was lost during the fire. This footbridge, which is used by Tribal members, especially elders, to access culturally important plants, will be rebuilt for future generations using BAR funding.

MYRTLE FIRE: The Myrtle Fire burned approximately 10,080 acres on the Black Hills National Forest and Wind Cave National Park. It damaged over 13,500 feet of fence that protects one of the park's water sources. This spring development, known as the Water Supply Area, provides critical water for the park's fenced-in bison herd and other wildlife. A new fence was needed to protect the spring from trampling and grazing from trespass cattle. BAR funds were approved to cost-share the reconstruction using steel posts, smooth wire, and barbed wire. The all-metal construction will help limit future damage to the fence in the event of another wildland fire.

2016 Program Performance

The primary program goals are the rehabilitation of lands degraded by wildfire. Actual rehabilitation treatments conducted each year are dependent upon the severity of the previous fire seasons, as well as rehabilitation needs required by the damaged resources on the ground. The DOI WFM bureaus will continue to work cooperatively with the USFS, the U.S. Geological Survey, and other scientific institutions to implement monitoring protocols and methods to more accurately assess the effectiveness of wildfire rehabilitation treatments.

The WFM program established a baseline in 2009 to begin measurement of the long-term goal of rehabilitating treated acres to their desired condition. The description of desired condition includes measurable objectives for physical, chemical, hydrologic, and biologic attributes. Specific measurable objectives may include examples such as managing for specific species canopy cover or vegetation height.

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Burned Area Rehabilitation Program

To ensure that the highest priority needs are being met first and that funds are used in a consistent manner across the Department, DOI has been using a rigorous process to rank BAR project proposals and allocate funds since 2008. This process will continue in 2016.

This process evaluates the projects against established criteria addressing issues of significant degraded resources and performance. Scores are generated and projects ranked according to their scores, resulting in a ranked list of treatments or activities for funding.

Program Performance Table – Burned Area Rehabilitation

<i>Other Significant Fire Program Measures</i>									
Supporting Performance Measures	Type	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Change from 2015 to 2016	Long-Term Target 2019
Number of treated burned acres that achieve the desired condition (BUR)	A	1,037,658	1,798,822	4,549,230	1,762,666	1,960,000	2,109,000	+149,000	TBD
Percent of treated burned acres that have achieved the desired condition (BUR)	A	97% (1,037,658/ 1,067,892)	88% (1,798,822/ 2,053,270)	87% (4,549,230/ 5,249,050)	90% (1,762,666/ 1,878,026)	89% (1,960,000/ 2,200,000)	87% (2,109,000/ 2,424,000)	-2%	TBD

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan Measure, BUR = Fire Program Specific Measure, HPG = High Performance Goal, NA = Long-Term Targets Inappropriate to Determine At This Time, UNK = Prior Data Not Available

Type Codes: C = Cumulative Measure, A = Annual Measure, F = Future Measure

TAB – Subactivity: Facilities Construction and Maintenance

Facilities Construction and Maintenance

Activity: Other Operations						
Subactivity: Facilities Construction and Maintenance						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Facilities Construction and Deferred Maintenance	6,127	6,127	0	+3,873	10,000	+3,873
FTE	2	2	0	0	2	0

Summary of 2016 Program Changes for Facilities Construction and Maintenance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Address Additional Projects	+3,873	0
TOTAL Program Changes	+3,873	0

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget for the Facilities Construction and Maintenance program is \$10.0 million and 0 FTE, an increase of \$3.9 million and 0 FTE from the FY 2015 Enacted level.

The budget proposes a program increase of \$3,873,000 to expand the number of projects to be completed in 2016. This will enable the program to complete deferred maintenance on buildings and facilities in disrepair, in order to meet current health and safety standards. Since there is a backlog of deferred maintenance projects, this additional funding will increase program performance and responsiveness. The program increase will provide infrastructure necessary to support the Department's firefighters and safeguard the public, as well as improving the response to protect values at risk from damage by wildfire.

2016 Program Overview

The Facilities Construction and Maintenance program provides for safe, functional, and energy efficient facilities that are essential to the Department's mission to protect lives, property and resources from wildfire.

The WFM program has developed a five-year deferred maintenance and capital improvement plan. The plan presents the projects of greatest need in priority order, focusing on critical health and safety, mission critical resource protection and public safety, achieving sustainability goals, and decreasing long-term operation and maintenance costs. Each project is submitted consistent with Interior's Departmental guidance for deferred maintenance and capital improvement. To ensure an efficient allocation of funding to the highest priority projects, a national interagency team reviews submitted projects by total project

score and forwards a prioritized list to the Interior Fire Directors for their recommendation to the Department for approval.

The areas of emphasis for the Facilities Construction and Maintenance Program include:

- Correction of critical health and safety-related facility problems by ensuring facilities are compliant with Federal accessibility and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements.
- Installation of facilities that improve the suppression wildfire response capability required to keep fires small and reduce the threat to communities, structures, municipal watersheds, other infrastructure, and wildlife habitat.
- Sufficient fire facilities that allow the program to maintain readiness and provide full support for fire management activities.

Safe and properly maintained facilities are important for protecting firefighters and their equipment. The WFM program is repairing and updating facilities that are in deteriorating condition to meet current health and safety standards. Work is accomplished through the authorities of *Public Law 93-638* contracts, *Public Law 297-100* grant processes, or through commercial contracting.

Maintaining a Fire Facilities Construction and Maintenance program separate from the bureaus' Construction and Deferred Maintenance programs is critical to ensuring effective and efficient fire operations. The program depends on its network of infrastructure, including bunk houses, fire stations, warehouses, and dispatch centers, to support fire crews. These facilities also assist in recruiting firefighters into communities with limited housing, supporting the program's ability to recruit and retain qualified firefighters.

Maintaining a separate Fire Facilities Construction and Maintenance program also allows the fire program to centrally evaluate projects submitted by all four wildland fire bureaus, enhances coordination, and helps ensure the most cost-efficient allocation of funds to best advance the facility needs of the WFM program's integrated fire program. As facilities are replaced or upgraded, efficiencies in design translate to lower operating costs and energy use, reducing agencies' carbon footprint. The emphasis on energy conservation and sustainability is a major area of importance for all projects.

In 2016, the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) will continue to provide office space for fire program employees. The BLM, as managing partner, is completing a space consolidation analysis to identify efficiencies to eliminate or reduce leased space.

2016 Program Performance

In 2016, the planned accomplishments in the program include eleven projects in eight states with the highest critical health, safety, and resource protection ratings for a total of \$10 million. The following table lists the construction projects that will be funded in 2016.

2016 WILDLAND CONSTRUCTION/DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PLAN SUMMARY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	STATE	BUREAU	INTERIOR SCORE	ESTIMATED COSTS	INTERIOR RANK
Grand Junction Air Center Repair (Phase 1 of 2)	CO	BLM	100	440,000	1
Red Lake Helitack Support Facility Replacement	MN	BIA	100	500,000	2
Blackfeet Fire Program Management Facility Replacement (Phase 1 of 2)	MT	BIA	90	1,600,000	3
Eureka Fire Quarters Repair	NV	BLM	90	164,000	4
Wells Fire Station Repair	NV	BLM	90	611,000	5
Alaska Fire Service Fuel Yard Repair (Phase 1 of 3)	AK	BLM	80	1,669,000	6
Billings Retardant Airtanker Base Repair	MT	BLM	80	201,000	7
Central Oregon Helipad Replacement	OR	BLM	80	255,000	8
Rock Springs Crew Quarters Renovation	WY	BLM	80	800,000	9
Lake Mead Wildland Fire Base Facility Replacement (Phase 2 of 2)	NV	NPS	72	2,903,000	10
Pocosin Pungo IA Equipment Building Replacement	NC	FWS	66	250,000	11
Architectural and Engineering Design		DOI		607,000	12
TOTAL 2016				10,000,000	

Design and construction of all Facilities Construction and Maintenance program projects are monitored by the Department and the bureaus to ensure they are completed within scope and budget. DOI bureaus jointly evaluate departmental priorities on an annual basis. Out-year priorities are adjusted and updated based on objective criteria applied during the annual evaluation process.

Program Performance Table

	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Estimate	Change from 2015 Plan to 2016
Fire facilities under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance	7	5	6	10	11	+1

TAB – Subactivity: Joint Fire Science Program

Joint Fire Science

Activity: Other Operations						
Subactivity: Joint Fire Science Program						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2015			Change from 2015 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Request	
Joint Fire Science Program	5,990	5,990	0	0	5,990	0
FTE	3	3			3	0

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget for the Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP) is \$5.9 million and 3 FTE, no change from the 2015 Enacted level.

Program Overview

The JFSP was created by Congress in 1998 as an interagency research, development, and applications partnership between DOI and USDA. Funding priorities and policies are set by the JFSP Governing Board, composed of one representative each from the BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, OWF, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and five representatives from the USFS.

JFSP tailors wildland fire research to emerging needs of policy makers and fire managers through an annual cycle of proposal solicitation, review and funding. Open, competitive proposal solicitations and rigorous peer review are hallmarks of JFSP. Results from JFSP projects are regularly used by land managers to plan and implement fuels treatments, support fire management decisions, restore lands affected by fire, inform policy development, and meet regulatory requirements.

Investment portfolio

The JFSP Governing Board has adopted an investment strategy that allocates program funding in a portfolio approach by balancing funding across different types of fire science and science delivery. Specific areas of emphasis, and funds to be dedicated to each, are determined by the Board in response to consultations with organized groups (e.g. National Wildfire Coordinating Group) and structured interactions. For a list of on-going JFSP projects go to http://www.firescience.gov/JFSP_research.cfm and click on the “Ongoing Research” tab.

Lines of work – Complex topics requiring a long-term science investment strategy to ensure results can be synchronized and integrated for application (~25 percent of program funding):

- Fuels treatment effectiveness (workshop planned to identify preliminary key results from FY 2014 initiative)

- Smoke management (workshops and syntheses planned as capstones to completion of the Smoke Science Plan)

Emerging management needs - Short-term topics of high relevance to managers where significant progress can be made in three years or less (~15 percent of program funding):

New science – Topics where investment is needed in fundamental fire science in order to develop future tools for wildland fire and fuels managers (~10 percent of program funding):

Re-measurement – Opportunistic studies that take advantage of previous investments in field experiments to re-measure existing plots to understand long-term trends and unplanned events. (~10 percent of program funding):

Science delivery – Activities that deliver research results directly to wildland fire and fuel managers through both active and passive approaches (~30 percent of program funding):

- National Fire Science Exchange Network (15 regional exchanges)
- Research summaries (e.g., Fire Science Digests)
- Website (www.firescience.gov)
- Social media (Twitter, Facebook, etc.)

The balance of funds (up to 10 percent) is spent on administration, program initiatives, and program and project evaluation.

Collaboration

The JFSP research projects complement and build on other Federal research programs including those in the USFS, USGS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and others. More than 90 colleges and universities have collaborated on JFSP-sponsored research projects. Collaboration also extends to private non-profit organizations and tribal, State, county, and local governments as well. In all, over 200 organizations have become partners in JFSP-sponsored research.

The JFSP is currently working with the Department of Defense (DOD) and NOAA on plans for a potential large-scale field experiment to develop integrated datasets for fire and smoke model evaluation.

2016 Program Performance

The JFSP will continue to invest in wildland fire research and technology transfer. Implementation of the JFSP Smoke Science Plan, the Fuels Treatment Science Plan, and full development of the National Fire Science Exchange Network will proceed as described in the JFSP Investment Strategy. The JFSP Investment Strategy can be found at the following website:

https://www.firescience.gov/documents/JFSP_Investment_Strategy_2014.pdf

Program implementation will continue in the areas of performance described above: lines of work, emerging management needs, new science, re-measurement and science delivery. The JFSP Governing

Board will incorporate recommendations from the 2013 independent program review, as appropriate. The program will continue to issue competitive announcements, as well as follow-up on results from prior studies.

Program evaluation activities include an ongoing formal assessment of the Fire Science Exchange Network, and a study of the outcomes of the JFSP-funded research scheduled for completion in FY 2016.

Program Performance Table

Measure	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Plan	2016 Request	Program Change Accruing in 2016
Research projects initiated ¹	38	30	43	40	40	0
Research projects completed ¹	40	44	55	45	45	0
Refereed publications completed ¹	49	42	37	40	40	0
Science delivery projects completed ²	46	40	-	-	-	-
Social media ²	-	6,315	5,854	6,000	6,100	+100
Events/activities ²	-	1,173	4,293	4,400	4,500	+100

¹JFSP projects are typically completed and published 3-5 years after initiation

²JFSP has expanded its science delivery program by establishing a national network of science exchange partnerships. In FY 2013, in lieu of reporting the number of 'science delivery projects', JFSP began tracking and reporting accomplishments in two sub-categories: events/activities and social media.

For a list of recently completed projects go to http://www.firescience.gov/JFSP_research.cfm and click on the "Completed Research" tab.

TAB – Appropriation: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS
Appropriation Language Sheet

Appropriation: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]

[For necessary expenses for large fire suppression operations of the Department of the Interior and as a reserve fund for suppression and Federal emergency response activities, \$92,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts are available only for transfer to the Wildland Fire Management account following a declaration by the Secretary in accordance with section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 1748a).]

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS
Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Appropriation: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

1. Deletion of the following wording:

[For necessary expenses for large fire suppression operations of the Department of the Interior and as a reserve fund for suppression and Federal emergency response activities, \$92,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts are available only for transfer to the Wildland Fire Management account following a declaration by the Secretary in accordance with section 502 of the FLAME Act of 2009 (43 U.S.C. 1748a).]

The 2016 Budget proposes to eliminate this account and will fund all suppression activities in the Wildland Fire Management account, with a portion of the suppression funds requested within the discretionary budget cap and a portion of the funds requested in a budget cap adjustment.

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in thousands)

Activity: FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund						
Subactivity: Suppression						
\$000	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	FY 2016			Change from 2014 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
FLAME Wildland Fire Suppression Operations	92,000	92,000	0	-92,000	0	-92,000
FTE	0	0	0	0		0

Note: the 2014 actual amount does not reflect the transfer of \$50.0 million to WFM-Suppression Operations.

Summary of 2016 Program Changes for FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
• Eliminate FLAME Fund	-92,000	0
TOTAL Program Changes	-92,000	0

Justification of 2016 Program Changes

The 2016 budget request for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund is \$0 and 0 FTE, a net program decrease of -\$92,000,000 and 0 FTE from the 2015 Enacted level.

No funding is requested for the FLAME account in FY 2016. The Wildland Fire Management discretionary request provides suppression funding equal to 70 percent of the ten year average, which reflects the level of spending associated with suppression of 99 percent of wildfires. In addition, the Budget includes up to \$200.0 million being available under a disaster funding cap adjustment to meet suppression needs above the base appropriation.

Program Overview

The 2010 Interior Appropriations bill established the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture for the most severe, complex, and threatening fires, and to serve as a contingency reserve. FLAME Funds are currently available to the Secretary of the Interior for transfer into the WFM Suppression Operations account when those funds were nearly exhausted, or when certain objective criteria were met as described in the FLAME Act.

Under the current approach for funding suppression, funds in the FLAME Fund may be transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund upon a declaration by the Secretary of the Interior or the

Secretary of Agriculture. Declarations are based on specific protocols and criteria or when the Suppression account is nearly exhausted. As fires escape initial response, and as Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Teams are assigned to those escaped incidents, risk assessments and formal risk decisions are made. This decision documentation is part of the declaration for a request to the Secretary of Interior to move funds from the FLAME Act account in the WFM Suppression Operations account. A number of analytical tools such as WFDSS; Fire Spread Probability (FSPro), which models fire behavior; and Rapid Assessments of Values-At-Risk (RAVAR), which models values at risk from fire, provide real-time support to leadership implementing risk-informed management.

Protocols and Objective Criteria

The FLAME Act account functions as a transfer account to accommodate those large wildfires that historically have resulted in the greatest expenditure of Suppression funds. The FLAME Act identifies specific criteria that must be met in order for FLAME Act funds to be transferred to the WFM Suppression Operations account. These include complexity of wildfire incidents, such as assignment of Type 1 or Type 2 Incident Management Teams, or when the regular WFM Suppression Operations account is nearly exhausted. Both of these instances require a declaration by the Secretary, who would then approve the transfer of funds from the FLAME Act account into the WFM Suppression Operations account.

Program Performance

In FY 2014, the Secretary approved the transfer of \$50.0 million from the FLAME Fund. Overall, in 2014 there were 42 wildland fires eligible for FLAME funding due to their severity and the threat they posed to public safety and property.

In FY 2015, the Department will continue to use the FLAME Fund to ensure resources are available for suppression activities when Suppression Operations funds are exhausted and/or appropriate criteria are met.

Additional information on the 2016 request is described in the Suppression Operations section.

TAB – Employee Count by Grade

Office of the Secretary - Office of Wildland Fire

Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)

	2014 Actuals	2015 Estimate	2016 Estimate
Executive Level V	0	0	0
SES	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1
SL - 00	0	0	0
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
GS/GM -15	4	4	4
GS/GM -14	11	12	12
GS/GM -13	4	5	5
GS -12	1	1	1
GS -11	2	3	3
GS -10	0	0	0
GS - 9	0	0	0
GS - 8	0	0	0
GS - 7	0	0	0
GS - 6	0	0	0
GS - 5	0	0	0
GS - 4	0	0	0
GS - 3	0	0	0
GS - 2	0	0	0
GS - 1	0	0	0
Subtotal	22	25	25
Other Pay Schedule Systems	0	0	0
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	23	26	26

TAB – H.R. 83 Section 403 Compliance

H.R. 83 - Section 403 Compliance - Wildland Fire Management

Dollars in Thousands

<i>Description of Assessment</i>	<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Preparedness</i>	<i>Suppression</i>	<i>Fuels</i>	<i>BAR</i>	<i>Basis</i>
External Administrative Costs						
Human Resource Fire Program Support	BIA	\$ 120	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Estimated
Centrally Funded Initiatives includes Working Capital Fund Direct and Central Bill and BLM Director's Priorities	BLM	\$ 5,804	\$ -	\$ 1,677	\$ -	FTEs
National Operations Center (procurement, HR, IT, data management services centrally provided for entire agency)	BLM	\$ 1,481	\$ -	\$ 1,549	\$ -	FTEs
Headquarters support (general headquarters oversight, external affairs, IT, law enforcement, EEO, HR, resources, business practices)	BLM	\$ 674	\$ -	\$ 290	\$ -	Evaluation of support needed for subactivity
National Training Center (non-program specific training, centrally funded)	BLM	\$ 144	\$ -	\$ 62	\$ -	FTEs
User Pay Cost Share: The non-resource management cost share collects costs from multiple, distributed accounts. The funds collected are used to pay Service-wide charges that cannot easily be attributed to a specific program or subactivity.	FWS	\$ 3,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Percentage based on FTE
Enterprise Wide Cost Share: The Service assesses its resource management programs for costs that can be directly tracked back to users. This includes such items as software licenses, cell phone costs, ID cards and the like.	FWS	\$ 263	\$ 46	\$ 215	\$ 14	Percentage based on FTE
Working Capital Fund Central Bill - Costs covered include a variety of services including mail services, safety, security, property services, building management and services and finance branch.	OS	\$ 315	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	The basis for distribution of costs include elements such as FTE's and square footage.
Subtotal External Administrative		\$ 11,922	\$ 46	\$ 3,793	\$ 14	

<i>Description of Assessment</i>	<i>Bureau</i>	<i>Preparedness</i>	<i>Suppression</i>	<i>Fuels</i>	<i>BAR</i>	<i>Basis</i>
Program Assessments						
Reserve Wildland Fire Preparedness & Hazardous Fuels - held to be distributed during mid-year process	OS	\$ 100	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ -	
Office of Aircraft Services Central Bill (administrative charges for OAS training, management, flight services, safety)	BLM	\$ -	\$ 3,471	\$ -	\$ -	Flight time by subactivity
Subtotal External Administrative		\$ 100	\$ 3,471	\$ 100	\$ -	
Bureau Administrative Costs						
Preparedness Indirect for Tribal Programs	BIA	\$ 3,900	\$ -	\$ 4,000	\$ -	Estimated
State Level Indirect (Admin support at the state, district, and field office level: procurement, HR, IT)	BLM	\$ 10,763	\$ -	\$ 3,953	\$ -	10% of State Base allocation
Regional Program Management Support Share: This includes regional assessments made to meet specific administrative support and Regional Director priorities for that particular geographic region. Most methods based on FTE to cover HR, Contracting, and other admin costs to supplement FWS Administrative Operations Account.	FWS	\$ 600	\$ -	\$ 317	\$ -	Percentage based on FTE
Subtotal Bureau Administrative		\$ 15,263	\$ -	\$ 8,270	\$ -	
Total Assessments and Reserves		\$ 27,285	\$ 3,517	\$ 12,163	\$ 14	

TAB – Budget Schedules

Budget Schedules

Program and Financing (Dollars in Millions)		2014	2015	2016
Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302		Actual	Enacted	Request
Obligations by program activity:				
0001	Preparedness (Readiness, Facilities, and Fire Science)	297	331	339
0004	Fire suppression operations	326	292	269
0006	Fuels Management	150	164	148
0007	Resilient Landscapes	0	0	30
0008	Burned area rehabilitation	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>
0799	Total direct obligations	794	805	805
0801	Fire reimbursable	<u>47</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>50</u>
0900	Total new obligations	841	839	855
Budgetary Resources:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	82	96	247
1011	Unobligated balance transfer from other accts [14-1127]	0	42	0
1021	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	98	153	252
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	462	513	536
1100	Appropriation - Fire Suppression	315	292	269
1100	Appropriation - FLAME Suppression Cap Adj	0	0	200
1120	Appropriations transferred to other accts [12-1115]	-1	0	0
1120	Appropriations transferred to other accts [14-1039]	-7	0	0
1120	Appropriations transferred to other accts [14-5033]	-1	0	0
1120	Appropriations transferred to other accts [14-5020]	-2	0	0
1120	Appropriations transferred to other accts [14-5035]	-8	0	0
1120	Appropriations transferred to other accts [14-1612]	-3	0	0
1121	Appropriations transferred from other accts [14-1127]	50	92	0
1121	Appropriations transferred from other accts [12-1115]	4	0	0
1130	Appropriations permanently reduced	-8	0	0
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	801	897	1,005

Program and Financing (Dollars in Millions) Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302		2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
1700	Collected	<u>40</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>17</u>
1701	Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	<u>-2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
1750	Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>17</u>
1900	Budget authority (total)	<u>839</u>	<u>933</u>	<u>1,022</u>
1930	Total budgetary resources available	<u>937</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>1,274</u>
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	96	247	419
Change in obligated balance:				
3000	Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	250	269	160
3010	Obligations incurred, unexpired accounts	841	839	855
3020	Outlays (gross)	-806	-933	-936
3040	Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	-16	-15	-5
3050	Unpaid obligations, end of year	269	160	74
3060	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1	-11	-9	-9
3070	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	2	0	0
3090	Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	-9	-9	-9
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
3100	Obligated balance, start of year	239	260	151
3200	Obligated balance, end of year	260	151	65
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	839	933	1,022
4010	Outlays from new discretionary authority	612	637	616
4011	Outlays from discretionary balances	194	296	320
4020	Outlays, gross (total)	806	933	936
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
4030	Federal sources	-15	-15	-5
4033	Non-Federal sources	-25	-21	-12
4040	Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	-40	-36	-17
4050	Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	2	0	0
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	<u>801</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>1,005</u>
4080	Outlays, net (discretionary)	<u>766</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>919</u>
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	<u>801</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>1,005</u>
4190	Outlays, net (total)	<u>766</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>919</u>

Program and Financing (Dollars in Millions) Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302	BOC	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	3	3	3
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	3	3	3
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	2	3	3
Subtotal, obligations	99.0	9	10	10
Allocation Account - direct:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	168	170	171
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	18	19	20
Other personnel compensation	11.5	70	71	71
Special personal services payments	11.8	26	27	27
Total personnel compensation	11.9	282	287	289
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	83	84	85
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	17	17	17
Transportation of things	22.0	2	2	2
Rental payments to GSA	23.1	1	1	1
Rental payments to others	23.2	2	2	2
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	23	23	23
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	1	2	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	213	214	214
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	52	52	52
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	2	2	2
Medical care	25.6	1	1	1
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	6	6	6
Subsistence and support of persons	25.8	1	1	1
Supplies and materials	26.0	37	37	37
Equipment	31.0	13	13	15
Land and structures	32.0	7	7	7
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	42	42	40
Subtotal, obligations	99.0	785	793	795

Program and Financing (Dollars in Millions) Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302	BOC	2014 Actual	2015 Enacted	2016 Request
Allocation Account - reimbursable:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	4	4	4
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	2	2	2
Other personnel compensation	11.5	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	11.9	8	8	8
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	3	2	3
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	2	2	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	13	10	16
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	13	10	16
Supplies and materials	26.0	3	2	3
Equipment	31.0	2	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	3	1	1
Subtotal, obligations	99.0	47	36	50
Total new obligations	99.9	841	839	855

Program and Financing (Dollars in Millions)		2014	2015	2016
Identification code: 14-1127-0		Actual	Enacted	Request
Budgetary Resources:				
1000	Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	0	42	0
1010	Unobligated balance transfer to other accts [14-1125]	0	-42	0
1050	Unobligated balance (total)	0	0	0
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
1100	Appropriation	92	92	0
1120	Appropriations transferred to other accts [14-1125]	-50	-92	0
1160	Appropriation, discretionary (total)	42	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
1930	Total budgetary resources available	<u>42</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
1941	Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	42	0	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
4000	Budget authority, gross	42	0	0
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
4070	Budget authority, net (discretionary)	<u>42</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
4180	Budget authority, net (total)	<u>42</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
4190	Outlays, net (total)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>